PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,656.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M. 1909.				
27th Feb	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9921	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6006	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
3 31st "	"BRITANNIA"*	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10612	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6009	MALWA	11009
24th "	MOREA	11009	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	9806
8th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6009	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6009	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 430 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY
GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNERIN	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,297	M. Dabovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNERIN	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,297	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWARTS	5,000	H. Bednara	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,858	G. Radcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

also issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage at 11 Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHIN A	5999	C. Borgoglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Customs House 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
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BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 1st Mar.	11 a.m. P D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 4th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 5th Mar.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Mar. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Bunch, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,200 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,372	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	10th June "
VICTORIA	6,142	Sillier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Rivera Voyage by the Anglaise Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,340	D. Magnazini	15th Mar, 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,650	L Manchini	13th Apr, 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,000	D. Magnazini	15th May 1909

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 385	Rs. 181
Return tickets available two years	" 903	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 796; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar, 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padoni	17th Apr, 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 69 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Mattbauer	26th Feb

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1908.

That School Cake

No trouble for the cook.
No difficulty in baking.
No leavings at the table.
No wonder when

'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)

—the sure raising powder—was used.

Use one part of 'Paisley Flour' to eight parts of ordinary flour.

Brown & Polson make it.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interests and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHATSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN BINDCOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Mohlal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum exceeds minimum to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it is works as if it were quite new. Miss L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.
EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.
Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT **BLOTTING**
Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.
FORD 428 MILL.
A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.
To be obtained of all Stationers.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING.

ALWAYS IN FRONT.

LIPTONS

TEA.

3 STANDARD BLENDS

RED LABEL	...	...	As. 12 per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL	...	...	Re. 1 "
YELLOW LABEL	...	...	Rs. 1-2 "

THESE three **TEAS** Stand
Unrivalled for quality.

YOU ENSURE VALUE
BY
PURCHASING ANY OF THEM.
IF YOUR STOREMAN
IS OUT OF STOCK DO NOT BE
PUT OFF WITH SOMETHING
"Just as Good."
Insist on
LIPTONS ONLY.
There is no other TEA
"JUST AS GOOD"
THE BOMBAY OFFICE OF LIPTON
SUPPLY ALL TRADERS WHO
WISH TO STOCK.

LIPTONS Ltd.,
LIPTONS BUILDING,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions
at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CLUB.

MEMBERS are informed that HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 6-30 P.M., instead of THURSDAY, the 25th instant.

BEN. H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

25th February, 1909.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF A BOOKING OFFICE AT KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ON and from the 1st March, 1909, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company will OPEN a BOOKING OFFICE at KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY, for Booking First, Second, Intermediate and Third Class Passengers and for despatch of parcels traffic to Stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and connected Railways. The office will be kept open from 10-30 to 19 hours every day, excluding Sunday.

Notice with full particulars is exhibited at all Bombay Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

CONVERSAZIONE, OPEN to MEMBERS only, will be held in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, March 2nd, at 9-30 P.M. under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Subscription and application for membership (each member may bring two lady guests) should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Prof. O.V. Muller, B.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay. Last day for receiving picture is FRIDAY noon, Feb. 26th, at the Town Hall.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 1st March, 1909, at 6-15 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
A. E. BAKER,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBY. 1909.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 5 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

DR. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore, writes :—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yie'd to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonodarban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof 'pro bono publico.'

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which is the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold on commission given for investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

OPENING CEREMONY

BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909,
AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M., and again from 7 P.M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P.M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 26th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including,—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

Coupon Book holders intending to bring their friends will be admitted on surrender of as many tickets as the number in the party.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, or JEHEJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

EXCELSIOR MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

OPENING NIGHT,
FROM
SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.
From 6 P.M. to 11 P.M.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
WILL BE THE LAST EXHIBITION OF THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.
TO-MORROW NIGHT!
TO-MORROW NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW
will be this SUNDAY, from 7 to 8 P.M.
When 3 HANDSOME PRIZES will be given to the Ticket holders.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.
Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.
For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "READING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WO[illegible]ER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 23 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—L. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BAEL and RED GUM-SYRUP.—This is an agreeable preparation and is a guaranteed cure for those suffering from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. Per bot. Re. 1. —PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratian Geary. Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents unrivalled facilities and conveniences. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIER.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The oldest and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Specially Fine Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 4 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1879.

GUARANTEE.—"Gems and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Gems, Wants, and their Guaranteed Weights. Post Free. Re. 1. Parekh. Re. 8. Apply Box No. 465, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Over of the Guide with coloured Railway Map daily corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 464 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE, Bachelors, Union House, Parvativille, Rockdale, Masterton, Noshirvan and Mitabhai Hall Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very many permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner: Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 468, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gratian Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No 469, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Chambers, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street Fort (within the limits of Bombay).

WANTED.—LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST. Yost or Remington. Only those thoroughly proficient need apply.—LIPTON LD., Apollo Street.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the many prominent being sleeplessness, a sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life! Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that this end succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing reparative essence, which is destined to oust into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (the black letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Inland Revenue Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLE BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE SALE
- - OF - -
ANCIENT CHINA
- - AND - -
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES

will take place on

SATURDAY & MONDAY,
27th February, and 1st March,
at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.),
in the Room adjoining
MESSRS. JOST & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
ARE THE AUCTIONEERS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

TO LET.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

AVAILABLE from May or earlier at Ghatkoopar, five minutes from Railway Station. TWO-STORIED HOUSE, tiled throughout, water laid on, well in compound, garden, stabling, out-houses, etc. Rent moderate. FURNITURE also FOR SALE, if required. Apply Box No. 1166, care of this Paper.

DETACHED TERRACE-ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1172, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

CHESTNUT MARE, with New Harness and LIGHT VICTORIA, newly done up. Rs. 800. Sold because of Owner Going Home.

SIDNEY G. D. ANDREWS,
The Anchorage,
Apollo Bunder.

WANTED A BRIDGE INSPECTOR and DIVING FOREMAN. Applicants must have experince in the erection of girders and maintenance of bridges, and in the sinking of wells and pile cylinders. He should also be able to dive in a diving dress, and have experience of work in foundations under water. The candidate will be on probation for 6 months, after which period if his services are acceptable, he will be brought on to the Permanent Establishment. He must be able to speak Hindustani intelligibly. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem. Applications accompanied by testimonial should be sent in to the CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, before 30th March, 1909.

Write to the Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens of the Garh Estate, Bajuras, Kangra District, for the following :—

If ever you wish to be on the spree
And have a good drink without the D. T.
Look sharp with a letter
You cannot do better
Than write to RENNICK for his Apple Tea
And for the Estates Evaporated Fruits.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Aniwa-Hoten	Liaoyang	Peking
Chanzokung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Ryoyaku	Tiehling
Hankow	Sasebo	Tientsin
Honolulu	Seoulwang	Tokyo
Hongkong	New York	
Kobe	Osaka	
London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rates on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Alliance Bank, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY,

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
49/48, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Samarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGES; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *AGENT.*

Messrs. D. J. KEYNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.*

VICTORIA HOUSE, TELEGRAMS
LONDON. KEYNER, LONDON.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the work is concerned they are the best in the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 521 of 1906 (Multani Tebsiram Girdhandas vs. Nanabhai Ahmadali) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, the following valuable ornaments.

Gold bangles, tili davan, neck chain, pallo, pearl, kanthi, morsala and jugri and bangle, pearl valipota and ballakh, pearl, ruby and pokhraj hoop and nose rings, gold watch with gold chain and dollar, gold buttons, madalia etc.

Also by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 580 of 1901 (Megji Jairam vs. Khemji Jairam) the following valuable ornaments :—

Gold necklace of seven strings, vank pearl toramalla and nakloo, diamond and ruby necklace, pearl and ruby tholio, pearl vali and ring, gold watch and chain, silver pots, etc.

The above are on view.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Central Press, Custom House Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) :—

1 Main's improved Tumbler machine, double crown by Connisbee and Sons with roller stocks.

1 Albion Demy Press by Huges and Kember with roller, ink-table, frisket and blanket and some miscellaneous articles.

The above will be on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a Parsi gentleman consisting of bedsteads, book case, glass door cupboard, large lot of copper utensils, large water boiler, tables, chairs, new set of 20 books of International Library of famous literature, gilt bordered, leather bound with stand, very old violin, almirahs, marble top tables, china matting, ebonized upright piano.

1 lot of valuable gramophone and Columbia records.

1 second-hand complete cinamatograph machine with its wooden stand and 120 film lones and accumulator.

At 3 p.m.

Several genta' bicycles by different makers.
1 English Spaniel dog, 11 months old.
1 Light Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Light Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5 Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, old Bhoolchhana Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, such as set of dining table, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped table and teapoys, lady's and gent's writing tables, roll-topped office tables, corner and side-cabinets, chiffoniers, fancy teapoys, single and double bedstead, single and double almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, carpets, mahogany cottage Pianos, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, pictures, table ornaments, rich glassware and crockery ware, best platedware, steam working model railway with engine, set of coaches, tunnels, station viaduct, large set of rails with double curves and switches, automatic signals and lamp, clockwork railway with engine, rails and coaches, bridge, tunnel, etc., switchback railway and car (child), 16 bore choke D. B. hammerless gun by W. W. Greener, in perfect condition, one 286-bore Lee Speed sporting rifles, in perfect condition, very powerful, cartridges, mahogany three-quarter side hall and table with balls, cues, etc., one elegant, rubber-tyred Carrick carriage by Simpson, of Madras, an elegant rubber-tyred Canadian dog-cart, a pair of shewy, fast hardworking Mangolian ponies, going in harness, double Carrich harness, single harness, flower pots, etc., the property of J. Longmore, Esq., going home, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Girgaum Road, near the Tram Terminus.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of March, 1909, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee Mr. Vithaldas Nancy and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sakerchand Keshowjee, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 28th April, 1905, the following landed property on the premises—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 335 5-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 146 and 31, New Nos. 1331 and 219, Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 8026, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Balcrishna Arjoon, on or towards the west by the house of Dadabhai Cawasji Mistri, and on or towards the North by the said Girgaum Road, on or towards the South by the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D. No. 132, and Street Nos. 588-590.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Khumbata, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF WINES, WHISKIES, GIN, ETC.

Under instruction from Bai Nandagaori Hiralal D. Saraya, the mortagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Patterson and Co., the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ruvelin Street, Fort, near Gaiety Theatre, on TUESDAY, the 9th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following all the wines, rums, spirits, whiskies, gin, etc.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulji and Khambata, the Attorneys, for the mortgagee at their Office, No. 7, Church Gate-Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Temker Street, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1909, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property, under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee Sha Bhogilal Tribhowandas and on account and at the risk of Zaleikabai, widow of Shaik Moosa Haji Mahomed Baipari, under and at by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd May, 1905.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Temker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3033, 1184, New Nos. 9959, 8347,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Alberto Treves, 2,447 tons, Captain P. Crocco sailed yesterday for Mormugoa in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islanda 3,360 tons, Captain J. Robertson will sail to-day for Rangoon &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Derwenthall, 2,574 tons, Captain J. C. Jenss, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport with a cargo coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Satara 3,409 tons, Captain C. Hugill arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and explosives and 2 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathavon, 2,830 tons, Captain W. Mackay arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N Company's steamer Itaura, 3,363 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE French mail steamer Dumbea 3,219 tons, Captain T. Boyer arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Tapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
Plassy Capt Notley .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 25

Annie .....2445Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye.....4359Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Bine.....1899Stockwell ..... S Wallace & Co
Brant .....1519 Evensen .....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka.....759Cole .....M M & Co
Dumbea .....3219Boyer .....M M & Co
Derwenthall .. 2514 Jenss .....
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Gowanburn...2723 Forbes .....K Nixon & Co
Naseri 911LeMierre .....23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoseinee...993Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3541 Ross .....M M & Co
Itaura.....3363Tucker .....M M & Co
Kurdistan.....1741Manning.....E Latham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124Fry.....M Mackenzie & Co
Linga.....951Cuthbush .....M M & Co
Madura.....1273Chappel .....M M & Co
Rehmani.....1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallan .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singu.....1912Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379Ward.....Bombay
Scirstad ...617Tuxanger .....F F C & Co
Strathgarry...2340Stanhope .....W A G & Co
Shirley.....2198Parker .....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon.....2830Mackay .....
Satara.....3409Hugill .....M M & Co
Thorn beck...2345Sheltan .....S Wallace & Co
Warora.....2565Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	3-3	B & O S N Co
E Tokio	2481	Tarn	Karachi	27-2	F M & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer felt	Antwerp	13-3	F Muir & Co
D & E Chapra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	3-3	M M & Co
F Ujina	3426	Hill	Stream	27-2	M M & Co
H President	2036	Muhlbauer	Zanzibar	26 2	A Strandes
K Devania	4785	Hayward	Stream	26-2	P & O Co
O Gloamin	2248	Leamonth	.... 28 2	Barrow in Furness	W & A Graham & Co
P Virawa	2176	Emmett	Stream	27-2	M M & Co
Q Glenlyon	2651	Fairley	Cochin	27-2	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Shah Nasir	2555	Revill	Teiese	6-3 B & H S N Co
2	Elysia	3994	Hall	Liverpool	27-2 W & A G & Co
3	Berbera	2791	Packham	Genoa	6-3 M M & Co
5	Yetorofu Maru	3967	Sato	Kobe	27-2 N Y Kaisha
6	Persia	3779	Bartole	Trieste	26-2 A L S N Co
8	Koerber	3164	Foresti	Trieste	1-3 A L S N Co
9	Braunfels	3559	Zittlosen	Karachi	26-2 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	City of London	5693	Wish	Karachi	2-3 K Nixon & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Daniel	London	27-2-09 P & O S N Co
15	Kt of St George	2367	Stephens	Kobe	6-3 T M & Co
16	Grigua	2099	Cromie	Hull	27-2 W & A G & Co

M W D D

Egypt...1178 Summers .....London.....13-3 P & O Co

H W P D

Mahamadi 5474 Ismael....Mangalore 26-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani ....532 Ismail ...Bangar .....27-2 Bo S N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga...951 Cuthbus .....Karachi .....26-2 M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Itaura s	Tucker.....	Rangoon, Feb 5
	Strathavon s	Mackay	Calcutta, Feb 12
25	Satara s	Hugill	Calcutta, Feb 2
	Dumbea s.....	Boyer	Marseilles, Feb10
	Derwenthall s.....	Jenss	Newport, Jan 23

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Queen Elizabeth s	Ritson	Baltimore
	Kola s	Gale	Persian, Gulf &c
	Austria s	Cabot	Kobe, &c
	Alberto Treves s...	Crocco	Mormugoa

The Steamer Islanda, Robertson for Rangoon &c, obtained per portclearance, yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Devanha, for China &c., Seirstad for Bangkok &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 20th instant arrived at Aden at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mongolia with the outward Mails of the 19th instant passed Suez at 3 a.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Deo. Baldinno from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
15	Nymattua	Melbourne
16	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
18	Ipla	Rangoon
22	Patiala	Negapatam
23	Patamcotta	Rangoon
23	Bengalen	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—1 bale wool, M Ratansi; 4 bales wool, D Nagji; 125 bales wool, B Hurbhum.

FOR MARSEELLERS.

Elysia s—25 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts teelseed, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 1,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, E Ozmersey.
Egypt s—2,000 cwts cottonseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.
Tokio s—7,716 cwts myrabollams, and 4,125 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Clan Urquhart s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, and 6,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—4 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros
Clan Urquhart s—2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Berbera s—57 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—55 bales cotton waste, H Bhejnath and Co; 19 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 34 cwts meca, D Shapoorji; 460 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Berbera s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—725 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2 bales cotton. Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Shah Nasir s—2,000 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—76 cwts Sharkfins and fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 41 boxes silver dollars, the Cartered Bank of I A and China; 50 bales yarn, the M B Kaisha; 260 bales yarn, Framji Sons and Co
Yetorofu Maru s—339 cwts kismis and raisins T Canji; 50 bales twist, the M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—240 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 16 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Kt of St George s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St George s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 69 bales twist, K Gokaldas and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kt of St George s—450 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

RAILWAYS RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th Feb. on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 2,70,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	288	535	8	831
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	7,16,000	1,510,000	21,000	2,247,000
Total for 7 weeks	8,61,000	1,780,000	25,000	2,666,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,54,402	2,43,447	3,098	4,00,947
Per mile of Ry.	306	483	6	795
Total to corresponding date	9,67,195	1,589,341	26,540	2,583,076

Increase for the week.....Rs. 18,053
Do. to date.....Rs. 82,924

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th Feb. on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 22,000	.....	Rs. 27,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	156	.....	191
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	26,000	1,00,000	.....	1,26,000
Total for 7 weeks	31,000	1,22,000	.....	1,53,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,319	22,764	73	30,156
Per mile of Ry.	52	161	1	214
Total to corresponding date	41,770	1,44,980	615	1,87,365

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 3,156
Do. to date.....Rs. 34,365

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th Feb. on 17·28 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 500	Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs. 900
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	.....	52
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	2,400	2,700	.....	5,100
Total for 7 weeks	2,900	3,100	.....	6,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	471	473	2	966
Per mile of Ry.	28	27	.....	55
Total to corresponding date	2,801	3,997	45	6,843

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 66
Do. to date.....Rs. 843

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th Feb. on 138·50 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 3,600	Rs. 3,100	Rs.	Rs. 6,700
Or per mile of Railway	26	22	.....	48
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	13,200	23,400	90	36,690
Total for 7 weeks	16,800	26,500	90	43,390
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,904	1,144	91	3,139
Per mile of Ry.	19	11	1	31
Total to corresponding date	11,030	19,959	442	31,431

Increase for the week.....Rs. 3,561
Do. to date.....Rs. 11,959

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 13th Feb. on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,67,000	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	169	4	267
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	7,60,000	15,95,000	37,000	2,423,000
Total for 7 weeks	9,57,000	18,95,000	44,000	2,896,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,00,749	3,40,314	5,829	5,46,892
Per mile of Ry.	114	192	3	309
Total to corresponding date	10,54,650	24,00,929	42,802	3,498,381

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 72,802
Do. to date.....Rs. 6,02,381

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WEBER—February 25, at the Byculla Club, Charles Lewis Weber, aged 63 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MURROW—February 13, at Agra, the wife of Captain H. L. Murrow. Royal Garrison Artillery, of a son.
MONCK-MASON—February 16, at South Lodge, Surbiton Hill, the wife of G. N. G. Monck-Mason, 84th Punjabis, of a son.
NEWNHAM—January 30, at Bolarum, the wife of Captain C. C. Newnham, 6th K. E. O. Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—TAYLOR—February 22, at St. Andrew's (The Kirk), Madras, by the Rev. R. Horne Stevenson, M. A., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Douglas Stuart Anderson, Accountant, to Lucie Anne Taylor, Organist, The Kirk, Madras.
ROYSTON—SHERIDAN—February 15, at All Saints' Church, Shillong, Assam, by the Rev. W. Drawbridge, Christopher Clarke, only son of the Right Rev. Bishop Royston, to Marie (May) Cahill, youngest daughter of Phillip Sheridan Esq., late Post Master General, Punjab.

DEATHS.

NEWNHAM—February 10, at Bolarum, the wife of Captain C. C. Newnham, 6th K. E. O. Cavalry.
WHELAN—February 7, at Moradabad, Herbert Jolliffe the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Whelan.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

GUESSING COMPETITION AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., will show two jars filled with "CHIRETTONES" and offer a Prize of Rs. 50 to any person guessing the number the two jars contain.

Conditions can be seen at their Exhibition.

Chirettones for fever and colds are "BETTER THAN QUININE."

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 3-19m., 4-21s. Low water, 9-34m., 9-35s.

P. and O. steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of the 12th February, due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Opening of the Medical Congress Exhibition to the public by H. E. the Governor, 6 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, the Jackal Club.

All-India Hospital Assistants' Conference, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Parel, 12 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., Annual Social Meeting, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "Don't be a Micawber, waiting for something to turn up, but go and turn it up yourself." —"MONTREAL GAZETTE."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, February 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, 4 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-4m., 5-36s. Low water, 10-32m., 11-26s.

Sunday, February 28.—First Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 5-2m., 7-23s. Low water, 11-46m.

Monday, March 1.—Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, presentation to Dr. M. A. Stein of the Campbell Memorial Medal by H. E. the Governor, Town Hall, 6-30 p. m. Bombay Junior Polo Tournament. Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Home Street, 4-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6-15 p m. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 6.26m., 9-2s, Low water, 1-41m., 1-12s.

Tuesday, March 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, and private view, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Bombay University, election of two Fellows by the Bombay, Graduates, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 8-14m, 9-54s. Low water, 3-14m., 2-24s.

Wednesday, March 3.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Extra Races, Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two Elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Bombay Sanitary Association, annual general meeting. Municipal Hall, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water 9-27m., 10-31s. Low water, 4-6m., 3-16s.

Thursday, March 4.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Sun rises, 6h. 56m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m.; High water, 10-16m., 11 1s.; Low water, 4-40m., 4-0s.

MEDICAL EXHIBITION.—Messrs, Abdoolla & Co., Gate Contracters, have arranged for the convenience of Coupon ticket-holders to admit their friends on surrender of the necessary number of tickets from the books.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURES.—Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, will lecture at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday, the 2nd, and Thursday, the 4th March, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Signs of the Closing Age" and "Signs of the Opening Age," respectively. Tickets for admission to the Lectures are for sale at the Theosophical Society.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—One Sonoo Babaji, a Hindu, aged twenty-two, employed in the Turkey Red Dye Works at Mahim, was placing out some yarn to dry in the drying-room in the mill on Wednesday, when the fan struck him on the left hand, crushing it. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the hand was amputated.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the Weekly Meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M. A., will expound Gatha Vahishtaishti (Yasna LIII.) verse 2, at 5-45. After a discussion on Esotericism and Zoroastrianism Mr. S.N. Kanga, B.A., will read a paper on Ardai Viraf and his Trance.

SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES—Yesterday at the Town Hall Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, assisted by Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, put up for sale the remaining fourteen licenses out of thirty-eight of ganja, bhang, and charas. The bids rose by a brisk competition and the above licenses realized Rs. 8,400. Then the twelve licenses of opium were put up for sale which were briskly competited, the amount realised being Rs. 50,174,

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per extra s.s. "Shah Amir" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day, the 26th instant.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s, "Yetorofu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-morrow, the 27th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at the the New G. P. O. at 12 noon the same day.

THE ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—Owing to the Opening Ceremony of the Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, at 5-45 p.m. on the 26th instant, the Annual Conference Meeting of the All-India Hospital Assistants' Association, which had been announced to be held at 4 p.m. will be held at 12 noon to-day, at the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage at Chinchpokly, Parel Road, Bombay. Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson, I.M.S., as already announced, will preside.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Light Cavalry ....Carl Bohm
Overture	Raymond .....Thomas
Selection from the Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	Gipsy Life .....Lillian Raymond
Selection	Jolly Jingles .....Neat
Serenade	La Manola .....Ellenberg

BAND AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day:—

March	Giojoso.....G. Ord Hume.
Overture	Masaniello .....Auber.
Serenade	La Paloma .....Yardley.
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg.Caryll
Valse	Acclamation.....Waldteufel
Selection	Faust.....Gounod.
Two Step	Whistling Rufus.....Kerry Mills.

PART II 9-30 p.m.

March	Pomposo.....Hume.
Overture	Poet and Peasant.....Suppé.
Serenade	The Warlerf .....J. Perry.
Selection	The Bohomian Girl.....Balfe.
Valse	Lonsiana.....Sequira.
Reminiscences of All Nations	.....Godfrey.
Galop	Champagne.....Schribel.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BROKER.

We regret to announce the death, which took place yesterday, of Mr. Weber. The gentleman, who spent nearly forty years in India, was a well-known exchange broker. The funeral took place last evening. The deceased gentleman leaves behind him a large number of friends and acquaintances.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th February 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	25	10	40	2	40
Teheran ...	25	2	20	...	4
Suez	25	2	10	...	43

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Bhamo Route to China continued between Tengyueh and Tali (23-2-09).

Teheran route restored (24-2-09).

THE French Government has decided, says a Central News telegram, to award to Mr. Binns, the Marconi operator on board the "Republic," a life saving medal, in recognition of his heroic conduct in sticking to his post when the ship was sinking after the collision with the "Florida," off Nantucket Island, in a fog.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifulor as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Primary Education.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn presiding.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that the Councillors named below be appointed to constitute, with effect from the 1st March 1909, the Schools Committee under section 39 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act as amended by section 8 of the City of Bombay Police Charges Act III of 1907:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwatd, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgur, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. James MacDonald, Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, and Mr. N. V. Mandlik.

Sir Pherozeshah said that the new Committee consisted of members of the old Joint Schools Committee.

Mr. James MacDonald suggested that Dr. Sukhia should be appointed a member of the Committee.

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved an amendment proposing the name of Dr. Sukhia in place of that of Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.

Sir J. Jejeebhoy seconded the amendment.

Rao Bahadur Dhackji Kashinathji was against the amendment. He said that Khan Bahadur Chichgar was an expert on primary education and a most useful member of the Committee, and he would therefore vote against the exclusion of Khan Bahadur Chichgar from the Committee.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik thought it would be a great pity if Khan Bahadur Chichgar were excluded from the Committee.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey observed that the difficulty would be solved if the amendment was withdrawn, and Dr. Sukhia preferred to wait.

Sir Pherozeshah replying to the debate said that Khan Bahadur Chichgar had been associated with the work of primary education for more than twenty-five years, and took the keenest interest in its development, and it was, therefore, surprising that Mr. Wadia should have proposed the exclusion of his (Khan Bahadur Chichgar's) name from the Committee at the very time that they were going to have the administration of primary education in their own hands, and the question of making it free and compulsory was so keenly discussed.

Mr. Wadia withdrew his amendment.

Sir Pherozeshah's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved that Mr. N. B. Masani, Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, be appointed to be Secretary to the Schools Committee under section 76A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, with effect from the 1st March 1909.

The motion was carried.

The Secretary to Government, Educational Department, forwarded a copy of the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the question of the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of primary education in the City of Bombay. In a letter to the President he remarked that primary education in Bombay appeared to be both deficient and defective. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council hoped that the Corporation would now take the necessary action to place it on a more satisfactory footing.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be recorded and the report referred to the Joint Schools Committee. He said that at present he would be content with a formal recording of the letter, as they would have ample opportunity of discussing the question when they had the report of the Schools Committee before them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the report be referred to a Committee consisting of the President, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr. Dixit, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. Sukhia and the mover, and that the Committee be requested to consider the whole question of primary education in Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said that the question had been hanging fire for so many years, that it was high time now that free and compulsory education became an accomplished fact. It had been argued on previous occasions that there was no unanimity on the subject. A more preposterous argument he had never heard. If they waited for unanimity about any question, they would have to wait for ever. Similarly if they waited for unanimity on the question of free and compulsory education they would have to wait for ever. If they were frightened at compulsory education in the whole of the city, they might begin with only one ward of the city, or only a section of the ward, and that, too, for boys only. But they must make a beginning with it. Again, the backward and poorer classes of the population themselves were holding meetings after meetings, praying for the introduction of free and compulsory education. Besides, Baroda had free and compulsory education, and if that city had it, he wondered how a much more advanced city like Bombay could not have it. It had been contended that in a manufacturing town like Bombay boys were required to work in the mills and factories and that therefore if they were compelled to go to school, trade would suffer. But those who argued that way forgot that under the Factory Act no child under 10 could be employed and that, too, not for more than six hours at a time. Then it had been contended that the cost would be prohibitive. But he would say that the expenditure would be paid ten times or fifty times over by the benefits conferred on the people by giving them free and compulsory education. Arguments had also been brought forward against making education compulsory on the ground that compulsion was not a good thing, but there were many things in the world which could not have been and could not be accomplished but for compulsion. He repeated that the time had now come when they must make a beginning and deal with the problem.

Mr. C. J. Readymoney was against making education free and compulsory in Bombay. He said that it was all very well to take about Europe, but it had to be remembered that Europe was far more advanced than India. And even in Europe prosecutions of parents for not sending their children to school were quite frequent. He was of opinion that there would be a tremendous amount of friction if education were made compulsory in India.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the prominent facts elicited by the Committee on Primary Education were that the total number of Primary schools of all classes at present existing in Bombay was 397 and the number of students attending these schools was 32,955 and the total population of school-going age was no less than 111,136 and practically there was no further accommodation available for pupils in the existing schools. If the Committee had recommended compulsory education immediately there would have been first of all no place for the accommodation of the extra pupils and the Municipality would in addition have had to find immediately an annual extra expenditure of eight lakhs of rupees. Again, the total of existing school teachers was 1,158 of whom only 131 were trained and the rest were untrained. The want of accommodation and the deficiency in the supply of teachres were prominent reasons which prominently influenced the Committee's decision. Now as regarded the Committee proposed by Mr. Ibrahim, it seemed to him that the work they were to do was the duty of the reconstituted statutory Committee who had just been appointed in accordance with the law. It was duty of the new Schools Committee to bring before the Corporation all matters connected with the education of the city. In the past the Joint Schools Committee had been considered by some as partly a Government institution, and their responsibility in the matter of education had been shared with Government. Nevertheless the expenditure incurred by the Committee on education had steadily increased and the number of schools has also greatly increased. They would find if they looked through the Budgets of the past few years that the Joint Schools Committee had asked for and obtained larger and larger grants. At the very moment they were engaged in embarking on a programme of school erection and were arranging to devote ten lakhs of rupees to the purpose. While the Schools Committee was in existence, it seemed to him wrong that a fresh Committee should be appointed to do their work and he considered it a slur on the Schools Committee that only three out of its eight members had been considered good enough by Mr. Ibrahim to have on his Committee. He advised the Corporation to reject Mr. Ibrahim's amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said he had done no such thing.

The Commissioner observed that the proposal itself was an insinuation.

Mr. James Macdonald said that Mr. Ibrahim's proposition was a slur on the Committee and if it were passed he would immediately send in his resignation as a member of that Committee. He thought that for years and years to come they could not enter upon compulsory education in Bombay as they had no teachers and no room for more pupils.

Mr. Chichgar said that even in England education was not made compulsory until 1870, when they had already had 93 per cent. of school-going population. It was made compulsory only for 5 per cent. In Bombay the mill-hands and policemen were sending their children to school so far as it was possible for them to do. He thought the time had not come for compulsory education in Bombay.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the conditions prevailing in Bombay and Baroda were different. He was in favour of Sir Pherozeshah's proposition as education could not be introduced in Bombay all at once.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail dwelt upon the blessings of free education, saying that he thought the money required for free education would be forthcoming.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said that nothing would be lost by sending the question to the Committee as the question involved a heavy expenditure.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that when he heard Mr. Haji Yusuf's eloquent discourse he found himself transported to the platform of the Indian National Congress. (Laughter). Mr. Haji Yusuf had said that money would be forthcoming at once. The speaker thought that if it came to the question of taxation on the score of education rich mill agents and owners of milch cattle stables would find all sorts of reasons to evade it. They all recognised the benefits of primary education. He himself had strenuously advocated it and the Municipal Corporation had struggled for its gradual and steady increase. He recognised that the Commissioner had a voice in such matters and the difficulties pointed out by him were real and not imaginary. They could not launch into an expenditure of several lakhs of rupees all at once. They had been all anxious for the extension of primary education and he asked them not to be impatient or hasty.

Mr. G. V. Mehta said no slur was meant on the Joint Schools Committee in the amendment of Mr. Ibrahim. He however suggested that the names of all the members of the Joint Schools Committee should be added to the Committee proposed by Mr. Ibrahim besides five others named by him.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that he was ready to so modify his proposition as to accept Mr. Ibrahim's committee together with all the members of the Joint Schools Committee and those suggested by Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Ibrahim said that in that case he would withdraw his amendment.

It was then resolved to refer the matter to an enlarged Committee as suggested by Mr. C. V. Mehta.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEBRUARY 19.

A FORTNIGHT ago, I mentioned that the Vicar-General of the Hyderabad

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

AMERICAN METHODS IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—To most observers the main principle of American politics seems to be the employment by the dominant party of the resources of the State to benefit itself and to injure its rival. In England the tradition is that political power is a trust to be used for the benefit of the nation at large and that in its use thereof the only advantage which a party may legitimately claim is the credit which arises from the better employment of the State's resources. Unfortunately in recent years there has been a tendency to the Americanisation of English politics. We have seen, for example, many Liberal politicians and organs not ashamed of threatening to employ the engines of the taxation to cripple an inconvenient opponent. Nor is the tendency confined to the Liberals. Further noxious American innovations in the shape of caucuses and bosses are threatened by the Tariff Reformers. An article by "A Confederate" in the current "National Review," entitled "The Confederacy," details a number of peculiarly disreputable devices, of which "A Confederate" appears to be proud, to intrigue against certain Unionists and drive them from the party. In view of the prevalent complaint that, apart from Mr. Balfour (who is not a Tariff Reformer), the Unionist benches are almost entirely destitute of even respectable talent, this action is on the face of it suicidal.

Nothing contributed so much to the last Conservative disaster as the inferior quality of the Cabinet in its later days after the Chamberlain split. The men whose votes turn every General Election, who are by temperament moderately Conservative but inclined to give their votes to the party that appears more capable, all said that the sooner the Cabinet of incapables was replaced by men of the type of Morley and Sir Edward Grey the better. It was in fact a 'Who Who' Ministry, like that of 1852. When Lord Derby in 1852 undertook to form an administration he found great paucity of material and, it may be added, this paucity was caused by Tory hankering after protection. The Duke of Wellington was extremely old and somewhat deaf and desired a friend to read him the names of the new Cabinet. Most of these were totally unfamiliar to him and at each strange name he loudly inquired "Who? Who?" The Cabinet was called the 'Who Who' Ministry and its life was short, and this is the kind of political force which the Confederacy is trying to revive. Now of the small amount of talent on the Conservative benches the small band of Unionist Free Traders have more than their share and several of the ablest of them are without seats in the House. This then is one certain loss which the intriguers are trying to bring upon the party and to this must be added another loss even more serious—loss in character. For the objects of these hostile intrigues are all men of the highest character and political intergrity, while the very action of the Confederacy shows that its members are in many respects of inferior clay. Now to a party—in England at any rate—the character of its leaders and managers is a valuable asset and it is doubtful whether Conservatives in general will share the admiration of [illegible] for his system of spies. "By [illegible] system of scouts, or to use the [illegible] term, correspondents, any Free [illegible] movement in the Party r nks is at once [illegible] headquarters and dealt with accordingly." We are also told significantly: "The Confederacy comprises men whose pockets are as deep as their political convictions, and just as full." This is also the trouble in Canada where manufacturers and others support political parties in return for promise (and performance) of a favourable tariff. The whole scheme savours too much of the western side of the Atlantic.

It must also be remembered that the Tariff Reformers have no policy. A few tentative schemes have been put forward and received with universal ridicule. Mr. Balfour's attitude is doubtful, and if at the next General Election the Conservative Government gets in on vague promises of work for all, the reaction will be as violent as that against the present Liberal Government. It must be remembered that if nations could make wealth by passing laws, all nations would be rich. The industrial and financial fabric is a delicate and complicated scheme and is not to be improved by "scouts." If it was decided to amend our fiscal system, it would be a business for experts not for caucuses. And the best system in the world can only give opportunities for favourable tendencies to develope themselves and put a slight check upon those that are unfavourable. The policy of the Confederacy, if successful, would spell disaster to the Conservative party for it would sterilise and demoralise it and as soon as the lavish promises made were seen to be grotesquely barren in result the tide of public opinion would run strongly against it, and it might be excluded from power for as long a time as in the forties, fifties and sixties owing to its blunder in holding on to protection long after it was "dead and damned." It seems certain that common honesty and regard for the good name of English politics will check the Confederacy. It is not strange that the writer of the article in the "National Review" prefers to remain anonymous.

THE PROPOSED CORNER IN RUBBER.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—It is stated in the "Brazilian Review" of the 5th January, with apparent relief, that there is no reference in the Brazilian Government's Budget Law—which was published a few days previously and which sets forth in detail the estimates of the Republic's revenue and expenditure for the year 1909—to the "so-called 'valorisation' of rubber in the Amazon Valley, which has been so fluttering the European financial dovecotes." The "Brazilian Review" was almost as determined an opponent of the Sao Paulo Government's scheme in connection with the valorisation of coffee as was the British and Continental financial Press, so it is not surprising that it vehemently condemned a similar project in connection with rubber. The first proposal regarding Government interference with the normal course of the Amazon rubber trade was made by the Governor of the State of Para in October last, his object being to amend the Bill limiting the Municipal taxes on rubber. This amendment which was adopted gave the Government power to accord to locally organised syndicates a reduction of the export duty, amounting to as much as 4 per cent 'ad valorem,' on the various qualities of Para rubber which they exported direct to foreign countries. On the basis of this preference, and in order to raise the price of rubber, in a word to valorise it, there was to be formed a privileged syndicate of aviadores, i.e., intermediaries who finance and maintain the rubber-gatherers in the Amazon country, which would send representatives to Liverpool and New York with authority to accept shipments and guarantee their disposal at the best rates, in other words, negotiate directly with the consumers. The rubber-gatherers of the Amazon have hitherto been financed and dependent on exporters, who in the course of a season advance as much as five millions sterling against rubber to be delivered at certain fixed prices by fixed dates. The risk are great, and high interest is charged, amounting with commission to 15 per cent and more. The syndicate was to take the place of the exporter and finance the rubber-collectors, as well as undertake the sale and covering of the rubber contracted for.

The "Financial Times" described this scheme as a daring attempt on the part of the Brazilian States of Para and Amazonas to corner the Brazilian rubber market. The intention, according to our contemporary, was to create a Bank which would finance the Brazilian as distinguished from the foreign rubber trader, to enable the former to hold back his stocks of rubber and create a shortage. A capital of three millions sterling was spoken of, to be obtained by the two States mentioned on their own credit if possible, or, if not, by means of a Federal Government guarantee They were said to be sanguine of obtaining this, but our contemporary was doubtful, for the good reason that the Federal Government "had not yet cleared up another and earlier attempt to create a corner (in coffee), which has resulted in the same welter of confusion and helplessness as always forms the conclusion of a fight with economic laws."

The "Financial Times" concluded a severe criticism of the scheme with these words:—"The conduct of the affairs of a Bank which is going to finance rubber exporters to an unlimited extent, and yet survive, will afford opportunities for the display of the highest managerial and administrative capacity. That, perhaps, is the only attractive feature of the scheme; for, if there exists Brazilian banking skill competent to effect this purpose, we can imagine that budding City Bank Managers will be sent to serve their apprenticeship at Para." This pessimistic view of the undertaking seems to have been justified as far as the present is concerned, but one never knows what will happen next in a South American Republic. At any rate, the news that this effort has failed will be welcomed by all interested in the well-being of the rubber industry; and as time goes on, and more and more of the rubber plantations of the Middle East come into bearing, the "aviadores" of the Amazon will probably find themselves less and less in a position to bolster up their industry by the creation of Trusts or corners.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The Medical Congress which opened at Bombay on Monday last can hardly fail to arouse considerable interest in lay circles throughout India. The first Indian Medical Congress was held in Calcutta in 1894. Its programme ranged over the whole extensive field of medical and of surgical practice. At the Bombay Congress, however, the papers will be confined to matters bearing directly upon the diseases of the tropics. In a sense, therefore, the Congress will be Indian in the best sense of the term, and one can anticipate with some confidence that its labours will prove beneficial to the inhabitants of India. Science has made a great advance in all her branches within the last two or three decades. It is to be doubted, however, whether medicine and surgery have not out-distanced their rivals in that struggle for complete and accurate knowledge. It we recall our very limited acquaintance with some of the phases of tropical diseases, when the Indian Medical Congress met in Calcutta fourteen years ago, and if we contrast our present acquaintance with it, then we shall have the measure of our upward and onward progress. The pursuit of knowledge grows upon the scientist. He knows the risks which he personally incurs when he sets out to treat the dread sleeping sickness in its own home, or when he resolves to track the malarial mosquito to its fever-haunted swamp. But he is not deterred. Sick and suffering humanity calls him to its aid, and he goes forth too often to fall and to leave the completion of his work to other hands. Common gratitude therefore calls upon us to bear in ever grateful memory those who have lost their lives while engaged upon medical research work—the men whose devotion to duty and self-abnegation alone have rendered possible the holding of Congresses of the class of the one with which we are dealing.

The medical profession is ceaselessly engaged in a hand to hand struggle with Death. It cannot deny the mutability of human affairs—it is too well aware of the physical fallibility of mortal man. But it declines to admit that we are doing our duty when we submit to our households being ravaged by disease without endeavouring to discover some prophylactic. We have heard it remarked that medical men do nothing now-a-days save discover new forms of disease, and from this it is occasionally assumed that the ratio of deaths to the gross population of the world is upon the increase. But if new ailments are brought to light what happens in the cases of well established diseases? Have they not recoiled before the attacks of the medical profession? Diphtheria, enteric and the plague have lost a partal least of their terrors for those blessed with a sound mind in a sound body. To go further back, small-pox which at one period took a very heavy toll of life, and left its mark upon thousands of the living every year, has been got well under control. Hydrophobia has yielded to scientific treatment, with the same eminently satistactory results, and finally it may be pointed out that to the surgeon with his antiseptics and his anaesthetics no operation seems impossible.

We have dwel upon medical practice in its broader aspects. It is our desire to drive home the truth that there is nothing in the world to prevent the leaders of the tropical school of medicine doing for the East what the great men of the European Schools have done for the West. An efficient sanitary system and a pure water supply—these are the great desiderata of every centre of population in India. The medical reformer has pointed to the want of both, even in towns which aspire to be described as cities. He cannot be expected to do the imposible; he cannot keep mortality within reasonable bounds unless the drainage and the supply of water are in keeping with modern ideas. Most of the diseases from which we suffer in India result from a disregard of the laws of cleanliness. We gather that a great deal of stress will be laid upon this side of the question in some of the papers to be read before the Congress during the week. Medical men do not demand too much at the hands of Society when they ask that our surroundings should not serve as the hot-beds of disease. They are ready at all times to face risk in the discharge of their duty, and when they advocate improvements it is only that their powers of combating disease may be increased. We shall fallow the proceedings at Bombay with close attention. If the deliberations only serve to awaken the laity and to cause them to act, the Congress will have achieved a task, the importance of which is not to be set down in mere words.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 23rd February, give the following details:—

KARACHI.

No rain during week; for current month in the district maximum 10 cents at Mirpur Batoro, minimum 3 cents at Manjband. River at Bukkur on 21st, minus 2 feet 3 3-5 inches against minus 1 foot 1 1-5 inches on same date last year. Standing rabi crops flourishing, except in parts of Mirpur Batoro, Jati and Mirpur Sakro talukas and Manjhand mahal, where they have been slightly damaged by insects and locusts. Harvesting of oil-seeds commenced in Shahbandar, Tatta, Sakro, Ghorabari Sujawal and Jati talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week; for current month 7 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 35 cents at Gogha, minimum 2 cents at Sanand. Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress in Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas and of wheat commenced in Viramgam taluka. Wheat in Viramgam taluka and Gogha petha, wheat and barley in Modasa petha, wheat, barley and gram in Daskroi and Sanand talukas and wheat and cotton in Dhandhuka taluka in good condition. Wheat and barley in Dholka taluka and Modasa petha and wheat in Gogha petha being irrigated from tanks and wells. Picking of cotton in progress in Dhandhuka taluka and commenced in parts of Sanand taluka. Late cotton and castor-oil seeds considerably damaged by frost in parts of Sanand and Viramgam talukas, and castor-oil seeds and tobacco slightly injured in Daskroi taluka. Average outturn of kharif crops fair. Estimate of outturn of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week; for current month 18 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 4 cents at Dohad, minimum 3 cents at Halol. Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka, fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal and normal in Halol mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair to good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and fair to poor in Dohad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Rabi crops and tobacco being irrigated. Standing rabi crops generally in fair condition. Harvesting of pulses in progress, and of wheat commenced in some places. Picking of cotton in progress in the district and in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

BROACH.

No rain during week; for current month in the district maximum 11 cents at Hansot. Standing rabi crops in fair condition, except cotton which is slightly damaged by cloudy weather in Broach taluka. Condition of cotton crop improved by cold in Jambusar taluka. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress except in Hansot petha and of kharif crops completed in Vagra taluka. Picking of cotton in progress except in Hansot petha. Area under different crops about normal except that under cotton and jowari in Broach taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach taluka and fair to good elsewhere. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

No rain during week; for current month 2 cents at Surat, in the district 14 cents at Olpad. Harvesting of wheat continues in Olpad taluka and of minor rabi crops in all talukas except Mandvi. Standing crops in good condition throughout the district and Native States. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Bulsar taluka. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of Chikhli and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Estimated outturn of rice, bajri, jowari [illegible] and of wheat fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

Cutting of rab materials in progress in Mahim and Dahanu talukas and Mokhada petha. Collection of rab materials continues in Shahapur, Mahim, Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas and Umbargaon petha. Burning of rab materials commenced in Mahim, Shahapur, Murbad, Kalyan and Salsette talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle generally healthy.

KOLABA.

Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Collection of rab materials in progress and burning of them commenced in some places. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Collection of rab materials almost completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock generally adequate and in good condition except in Devgad taluka.

KANARA.

Garden crops in fair condition. Cutting of pepper continues in Ankola taluka and commenced in Yellapur taluka. Threshing of kharif crops and cutting of sugarcane continue. Transplantation of rabi crops continues in Supa petha. Weeding continues in Honavar taluka and Bhatkal petha. Planting of sugarcane in progress in Haliyal taluka and Mundgod petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week and current month in the district maximum 4 cents at Edalabad, minimum 2 cents at Chopda, none at Jalgaon. Rabi crops in fair condition. Harvesting commenced in parts of Jalgaon and Yaval talukas. Threshing in progress in Pachora, Chopda, Bhusaval and Raver talukas. Estimated outturn of bajri good and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat fair to poor and of gram fair in dry land, and of wheat and gram fair to good in irrigated land. Picking of cotton completed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

Harvesting of gram completed in Taloda and Nandurbar talukas and commenced in Sakri taluka, and of wheat continues in Shahada taluka and nearly completed in Nandurbar taluka. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri, Nandurbar and Dhulia talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in Sindkheda, Dhulia and Sakri talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda, Shahada and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

NASIK.

Threshing of bajri continue in Chandor, Malegaon, Yeola and Kalvan Talukas. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress in Igatpuri, Kalvan, Yeola, Nandgaon, Dindori and Sinnar Talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor. Lands being prepared for next season in Malegaon, Niphad, Sinnar and Nandgaon Talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Sinnar Taluka. Prices of fodder rising in Chandor Taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Drinking water-supply generally sufficient, but scarcity felt in Sinnar, Chandor and Malgaon Talukas. Due assistance being given to improve water-supply. Almost all parts are dry. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains steady.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Five cents of rain during week and current month at Shevgaon. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops in progress. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops poor. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally sufficient.

POONA.

Late rain deficient in scattered areas in the eastern portion of the district. Harvesting of rabi crops and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Jowari crop affected with disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Estimated outturn of kharif crops of bajri and rice fair and good respectively and of rabi, jowari and wheat poor to fair. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops withered in poor soil. Area under rabi cultivation in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops very poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply adequate, Agricultural stock in fair condition but not generally sufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Harvesting of kharif crops completed, and of rabi crops in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in parts of Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Cotton withering in Badami taluka and damaged by disease in parts of Bijapur and Hungund talukas and in fair condition else where. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor in the district including Jath and Daphlapur States, except in Muddebihal taluka, where the estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops is good. Fodder-supply insufficient, except in Bagalkot, Muddebihal and Indi talukas and Bijli petha. Supply of green fodder diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Cutting of tobacco in progress in Chikodi taluka. Garden crops thriving in Chikodi Taluka and Hukeri petha. Picking of cotton in progress in Sampgaon, Gokak, Athni and Parasgad Taluka and Hukeri petha. Cotton suffering from disease and insufficient moisture in Sampgaon Taluka. Estimated outturn of rice good, and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Prospects of rabi crops poor in the eastern portion and fair in the western portion of the district. Fodder running short in Athni and Gokak Talukas and selling dear generally. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Belgaum, Gokak and Parasgad Talukas and Hukeri and Murgod pethas. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Harvesting of wheat continues in four Talukas. Standing late crops in fair condition. Picking of cotton commenced in eight talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good conditton.

KATHIAWAR.

What being irrigated. Wheat and cotton crops flourishing, except in parts of Halar, where cotton slightly damaged by frost. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good in Jhalavad, Sorath, Halar and Gohilvad. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stocks adequate and generally in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Harvesting of pulses continues in Baroda, Padra and Karjan mahals, of jowari in Velachha, Vyara, Mahuva, Karjan and Dabhoi mahals, of tobacco in Bhadram and Petlad mahals and of wheat in Bhimkatta and Dhari mahals. Picking of cotton in progress in Baroda, Dabhoi, Vyara and Sidhpur mahals. Cotton, castor-oil seeds and rabi crops in Kadi, Kalol and Dehgam mahals, opium, rape seed and wheat in Sidhpur mahal, jowari in Kodinar mahal, wheat and sugarcane in Damnagar mahal and ginger, vegetables and sugarcane in Gandevi mahal being irrigated. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Vyara, Damnagar and Dhari mahals. Opium crop in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

Standing crops of wheat, rape-seed and gram in excellent condition. Area sown normal. General prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary and above normal.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY AT LODGE ISLAM.

On Saturday last there was a large gathering of Free Masons at the Masonic Hall to instal Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan as the Worshipful Master of Lodge Islam.

The Grand Master of All Scottish Free Masonry in India, Col. R. H Forman, was present with his Office Bearer and the ceremonial was most impressive. All the Lodges were represented. Among the distinguished guests was the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman, Master of Lodge Imperial Brotherhood.

At the Banquet Table more than a hundred covers were laid and after the usual Loyal Toasts were honoured, the health of the Grand Master and his Office Bearers was proposed by the Rt. Wor. Master Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan in eloquent terms and drunk with enthusiasm by the Brethren present.

The Grand Master after thanking the Brethren for the manner in which the Toast was received, proposed the Toast of the installed Master and in doing so said "he was one of the Pillars of Free Masonry in Bombay."

Several songs were sung in the course of the evening and a song in Marathi, specially composed for the occasion by Col. K. R. Kirtiker, a member of the Lodge, was sung by him and enthusiastically received.

After Mr. H. L. Moreira and others had given some excellent pianoforte solos the evening was brought to a close.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND POWER.

WE have received the February issue of "Indian Industries and Power," the leading engineering paper in Western India which is not only maintaining but improving on its old high standard. The paper is excellently illustrated and printed on fine art paper which must be appreciated by those who wish to have their copies bound into volume form. The articles are well written and embrace a host of subjects which appeal to the engineer as well as to the motorist, to whom a special section is devoted. The present issue contains a long account of the Bombay Tramway system and deals at considerable length with "Coalite," the new smokeless fuel, while the first instalment appears of an article on Australian timbers, which is of special interest in India where the white ant is helped in its ravages by climatic conditions. The textile industry also receives attention and the high quality of the journal should secure it the strongest support from the large community for which it caters.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Brigadier-General, Commanding Aden Brigade and Political Resident, Aden, has nominated Lieutenant J. D. Brancker, No. 2 Mountain Battery, to be his Political Aide de-Camp with effect from the 10th February.

Major R. S. Pottinger, Political Agent, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for seventeen months, with effect from the 22nd March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. L. Hervey, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Bijapur Sessions Division, under Section 9 (4) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to exercise jurisdiction in the Bijapur Court of Session during the ensuing annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Bijapur District and, under Section 193 (2) of the same Code, to try all cases committed, and to hear all appeals presented to the Court of Session during such vacation.

Mr. G. S Hardy, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, is invested with power to require security for good behaviour.

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and ex officio Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations vice Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., reverting from date of handing over charge.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, is granted an extension of furlough by one month of the furlough allowed to him.

The Reverend H.W. Nelson, Chaplain of Devlali, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 11th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Reverend E. S. Hall, on return from privilege leave, to do duty at the Presidency and thereafter to be Chaplain of Mahableshwar and Satara.

The Reverend P. G. Tibbs to be Chaplain of Devlali as temporary measure.

Mr. J. W. Davison, First Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, has been allowed from the 24th January such privilege leave as was due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may being the combined leave of absence up to one year.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, M.B., I.M.S., is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Captain B. B. Paymaster, I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Karwar, vice Assistant Surgeon W. E. Kirkpatrick reverting.

Captain R. M. Barron, I. M. S., to act as Civil Surgeon Karachi, in relief of Major A. A. Gibbs, I. M. S., and pending the return to duty of Major B. B. Grayfoot, I. M. S., or further orders.

Major J. B. Jameson, M. B., I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, continuing to do duty as Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

Major H. Bennett, M.B. C.M., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Surat.

Captain G. McPherson, M.A., M.B., C.M., I.M.S. to be Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, continuing to do duty as Superintendent of Matheran.

Major W. S. P. Ricketts, M.B., I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Satara, continuing to act as Fort, Surgeon, Aden.

Captain C. C. Murison, L.R.C.S. & P., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, continuing to act as Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad.

Major S. Evans, M.B., M.Ch., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Captain W. M. Houston, M.B., I. M. S, to be Assistant Surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, continuing to act as Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Goverament of Bombay.

Captain E. F. G. Tucker, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., I. M. S., to be Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, continuing to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and Marine Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

Captain A. G. Sargent, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, continuing to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Lieutenant G. A. Sullivan, 1st Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor, has been granted privilege leave for ninety days with effect from the 6th March.

Mr. B. H. Hewett, A.M.I.C.E., to be President of the Bombay Boiler Commission, vice Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, resigned.

Mr. F F. Pickard, R.I.M., to be a member of the Bombay Boiler Commission, vice Mr. B.H. Hewett.

Mr. R. W. Murphy passed on the 1st February an examination in Gujarati according to the Public Work Departmental Standard.

Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., s granted privilege leave for three months' combined with furlough for five months, with effect from 20th March or the subsequent date of relief.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th February.

570 A. PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Guns at Mahalaxmi on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 10 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

572 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps and posted to the E. E. Company: Sapper W. G. Taylor.

573 PRACTICE.

The Elementary Practice ordered for Sunday the 21st instant, will be fired off on Saturday the 27th instant, at 5 p.m. at Mahalaxmi Fort.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th February.

750. Detail for the week ending 27th instant:—

To-day Friday the 26th inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

751. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Battn. Annual Rifle Meeting is postponed until further orders, owing to the Range not being available.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 26th February.

The squadron will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday the 2nd March at 7-30 a.m. for drill with H. E. The Governor's Body Guard.

Dress—Drill Order, Carbines and Swords.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

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(LATEST PATTERN.)

A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.

These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquid icy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.

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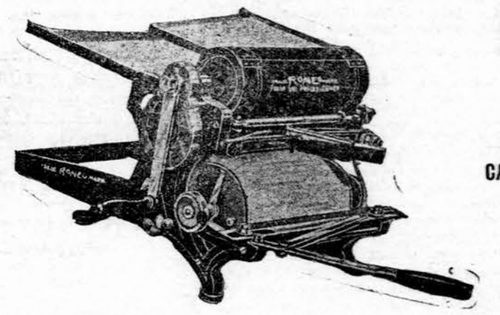

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THE COUNCILS REFORM SCHEME.

LORDS' DEBATE RESUMED.

Full Details not yet Published.

LORD MORLEY'S "BLANK CHEQUE."

NO TERMS FOR BOMB THROWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

In the House of Lords the debate on the India Councils Bill was resumed this evening.

Lord Midleton said that, in view of the success in associating the Natives of Egypt with the Government in that country, we ought to proceed on similar lines in India; but the Bill, in its present form, would give Lord Morley a blank cheque, on the filling in of which the whole future of our government, and perhaps of our rule, in India would depend. He asked for various modifications and wanted the opinions of Provincial Governors on the scheme.

Lord Reay gave the Bill his hearty support.

Lord Cromer sympathised generally with the political concessions, which would strengthen and not weaken British rule. The appointment of a Native to the Viceroy's Council was somewhat of a leap in the dark, but he thought that the advantages outweighed the disadvantages. He hoped that efforts would be made to deal with Extremists in England.

Lord Lansdowne said that Lord Morley had converted the Indian Government's cautious scheme into one much less cautious. He criticised the exclusion of the right of heads of Government to object to the appointment of undesirable members as there was a risk of the election of firebrands, who would make good government most difficult. He hoped that Lord Morley would strengthen the hands of the heads of Government on these points. His Lordship said he did not think that the appointment of a Native to the Viceroy's Council would lead to efficiency. The Bill, he declared, would be a turning point in the history of our position in India; and he urged Government, while there was yet time, to consider whether, in some respects, they were not going to travel too fast over a ground which was admittedly honeycombed with pitfalls.

Lord Crewe said that, before the Bill entered the Committee stage, Lord Morley would make a general statement, dealing with the points raised, and explaining the heads of the regulations and their effect. He declined to lay the regulations on the table, because that would mean that the ultimate form in which they would be administered would be settled by the Lords opposite. He appealed for unanimity, and said that any acute controversy would diminish the value of the proposals.

The second reading of the Bill was adopted without a division.

India in the Commons.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

In the House of Commons last night, the amendment to the Address regarding the situation in Ireland was rejected by 336 votes against 218.

The amendment, regretting coercive measures adopted in India, was rejected by 195 votes against 76.

Ministers, in defending the administration in Ireland, denied that coercion was necessary and said that the troubles were exaggerated.

The Indian amendment was moved by Mr. Mackarness, who declared that the imprisonment and deportation of British subjects endangered the success of the reforms.

Mr. Buchanan, in reply, said that any discussions occasioning a diversity of opinion in the House of Commons would not help the reforms. He believed that the unrest was of a temporary and local character, and paid a tribute to the coolness and courage of Lord Minto in preventing a panic.

When Lord Morley assented to the Indian Government's measures, he said, it was on the explicit assurance that each case would be carefully investigated. The overwhelming evidence of an organized conspiracy to subvert British rule and the long catalogue of undetected crimes demanded exceptional treatment.

"The Government," said Mr. Buchanan, "will not make terms with bomb throwers and assassins, while they will not be deterred from advancing along the road of administrative progress."

Earl Percy supported Mr. Buchanan and paid a tribute to Lord Morley.

ANGLO-INDIAN CLAIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

A memorial from the Anglo-Indian Association to the Viceroy on the subject of the Councils Reforms is published. It urges larger representation of both temporary European residents and the domiciled community upon the new Councils. It claims for European residents, engaged in commerce, trade or professions, a number of votes proportioned to their large stake in the advancement of the prosperity of the country and in that of the domiciled community, and recognition of their claim to return one member to each Provincial Legislature, if not also one member to the Imperial Legislature.

GERMANY IN EASTERN WATERS.

Shipping Subsidy Increased.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

The German Reichstag has increased the subsidy for the North German Lloyd Service to New Guinea to half a million marks.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Calm View in England.

RUSSIAN RESERVISTS CALLED OUT.

WAR ANTICIPATED BY RUSSIAN PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Reuter's Agency learns on reliable authority that the apprehensions with regard to the Balkan situation, expressed elsewhere, are not shared in London. While the approach of spring causes some uneasiness, no single act has recently occurred in itself sufficient to occasion increased alarm.

Great Britain has notified Bulgaria that as soon as Turkey and the other Powers are willing to recognise her independence, Great Britain will be willing to do the same.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

Advices regarding the situation in the Balkans continue gloomy owing to the uncertainty of the attitude of Russia.

The Tsar has called out numerous classes of best educated reservists for six weeks' training. This is the first time they have been so called out since the Japanese war. The Russian newspapers appear to anticipate war.

Count Forgach, the Austrian Minister to Servia, has arrived in Vienna. His leaving Belgrade is regarded as a hint to Servia that Austria is becoming impatient.

THE RUSSIAN SPY AZEFF.

M. Lopukhin's Treachery.

SEVERE CHASTISEMENT PROBABLE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

M. Stolypin, addressing a crowded house in the Russian Duma, in reply to interpellations said that the police spy Azeff had rendered indisputable service in the detection and prevention of political crimes. Government possessed no corroboration of the assertion made by revolutionaries that he participated in terrorist acts. Government would resolutely prosecute any agents provoking crimes, and they were resolved to punish Lopukhin for betraying Azeff to the revolutionaries.

SUFFRAGETTE RAID ON THE COMMONS.

Wild Scenes.

LADY LYTTON CONVICTED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The Suffragettes made a determined attempt to enter Parliament last evening. Resolute [illegible] were made at the Bill [illegible] scenes ensued. Twenty-eight arrests were made, including Lady Constance Lytton.

LATER,

Lady Constance Lytton, who was arrested during the Suffragette demonstration last evening, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

In the re-played Association Cup-ties this afternoon, Newcastle United beat West Ham at Newcastle by two goals to one, and Burnley, playing on their own ground, beat Tottenham Hotspur by three gals to one.

SHORTAGE OF TIE RICE CROP.

Explanation of Etensive Price.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FRUARY 25.

The rice crop general memoidum issued to-day by the Commercial Intelence Department shows excellent reason fthe rise in prices so far as this particular fo grain is concerned. The total outturn for Ia, including that of the two Bengals, Burmnd Madras, is 399 million cwts. of cleaned rithis season, compared with 379 million cw last season and this compared with the ourns of 498 million cwts. in 1897-98, 595 tion cwts. in 1898-99 and 451 million cwts. 1899-1900, though the area under the c was then distinctly smaller. In other wo, this important food crop has been si by nearly fifteen per cent. for two years.

DEATH OF A PARSON-TRACTOR.

Honoured by the LatQueen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDEN

RANGOON, FEBY 25.

Mr. Hormasji Furdoonjee, onehe oldest residents of Burma, has died at ige of 87 years. In 1836 he was selected b Charles Bernard to proceed to England harge of two pagodas, which were obtain Mandalay, and which deceased erectehe Indo-Colonial Exhibition. When in land he had the honour of being presenb Queen Victoria, who was so much impre by the appearance of this venerable Parsiteman, that Her Majesty subsequentlat him abouquet of flowers, with an auto letter. Deceased was the only contractio had worked in Burma from the comment of the Burma Railways, and for ti years previously as a contractor for tW. D. He was a self-made man, and ofy kind and benevolent nature.

DARBAR AT MEERUT.

Sir J. Hewett's Address.

SEDITIOUS SCHOOL-MASTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 25.

Speaking in a Darbar at Meerut on Tuesday, Sir J. Hewett, in the course of an important speech, dealt with the educational and other problems of the Meerut Division. Referring to the conduct of school-masters under the District Boards, he said the change in the manners and behaviour of schoolboys was due to the fact that school-masters had shown themselves wanting in a sense of responsibility. One master was discovered in an attempt to induce youths to leave their studies against their parents' wishes and join a political association in the Punjab as volunteers. A number of masters had been found to be subscribers to seditious newspapers to the knowledge of their own pupils and night schools had been converted into debating societies of a political character. Another master was found with medallions of convicted seditionists and men notorious for their hostility to the British Government on his class room walls. As a result Government is taking over the District Board High School in each district, and the teachers will come under the Director of Public Instruction.

Referring to the prosecutions at Aligarh last year, His Honour said it was somewhat startling to find that a notorious political agitator had been permitted to reside at the Vedic Ashram at Meerut and that with the connivance of its superintendent he had utilised an inflammatory pamphlet published in Europe and addressed to Punjabis with the object of instilling in the minds of boys of tender years the idea that it would be an act of merit to murder Europeans. His Honour felt constrained to lay stress on the fact that certain residents of the Meerut Division and Meerut City in particular gave shelter to the agitator in question and made no attempt to inform the authorities of his presence. The man's diary had revealed all his movements and all his friends and connections, of whom there were several in the Meerut Division and Meerut City. Sir John said he was glad to acknowledge the assistance given by the Rajput and Jat communities when once the police had arrested this man at Agra; but it was regrettable that an attempt to sow sedition had been allowed to proceed so far.

MAJOR T. H. M. CLARKE.

Promoted to Field Rank.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 25.

A popular and well-known medico has just been promoted to field rank in the name and person of Major T. H. M. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lucknow. Major Clarke was decorated for valuable services during the Cretan Insurrection eleven years ago, when [illegible] and the High-land Light Infantry suffered some loss. He was personal physician to Prince George of Greece from 1900 to 1903.

THE "YUGANTAR" TATOO.

A Bengali Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The arrest is to-day reported on the E. B. S. Railway of a young Bengalee with the "Yugantar" tatoo mark on the arm.

E. B. S. RAILWAY.

Punitive Police Force.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The Punitive Police Force recently stationed on the E. B. S. Railway line is to be on duty for six months.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

Mr. R. M. Thompson, District Engineer, Aligarh, retires with effect from the 17th instant.

Mr. D. E. Keatinge, from leave, is appointed Chief Storekeeper, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Mr. Cole reverting to the N.-W. Railway.

Mr. F. Wadby is permanently transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Rai Sahib Ganga Ram, late of the Central Provinces P. W. D, has been engaged as State Engineer to the Bikaneer Durbar.

It is stated that Mr. M. C. W. Housden, formerly Sanitary Engineer, Burma, may be retiring for reasons of health shortly.

THE LATE LORD WINDSOR.

Memorial Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

There will be a Memorial Service for the late Lord Windsor at St. John's Church here to-night, the funeral at Home taking place to-day.

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Hearing Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, FEBRUARY 25.

The accused Kulkarni being ill, the hearing of the Bomb case had been postponed till 4th March.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMANY'S INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Flour Dispute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 5.

THE present situation of home politics in Germany is somewhat unsatisfactory. I pointed out months ago that the proposed reform of the finances of the Empire would encounter much opposition. My prognostication has been fully justified. The chief difficulty has been the death duties which may deal a fatal blow both to the financial reforms and to the existing parliamentary majority of the Government. The antagonism between the two great parties forming the Government majority in the Reichstag, the Liberals and the Conservaties, has become very acute with regard to these questions. The left wing of the Liberals has determined to bring the whole plan of financial reform to the ground, should the death dues not be adopted, whereas the Conservatives have so far shown themselves hostile to this form of taxation. They have even gone so far as to find faults with the Imperial Chancellor for having emphatically supported the death dues in a speech held in the Prussian Chamber. The Chancellor did not do this in order to please the Liberal Party—he stands outside the circle of party politics—but because this tax, applying specially as it does to the well-to-do classes, strikes the social balance with the other proposed taxes which fall more especially on the great masses of the population. Prince Bulow made a special point of the fact in the speech in the Prussian Chamber already mentioned, that we live in a period of great susceptibility in matters of class distinction and that consequently the moneyed classes must also make a sacrifice.

For the most part the Conservatives have not yet come to recognise the necessity for such a crifice. Many signs show that a part of the Conservative deputies will not allow themselves to be influenced in favour of the death duties. Should it prove possible to secure a majority, however small, for these duties, the question of fiancial reform would stand secure, even should the Government not succeed in obtaining the whole half millard which it has demanded from the Reichstag. It would, however, be premature to consider the passing of the death duties, and the acceptance of the whole plan of financial reform as a sure thing. The decision, as already stated, lies in the hands of the Conservatives.

The situation is complicated by the fact that at the moment when the antagonism between Conservtives and Liberals in the German Reichstag has come to the fore in the matter of financial reform, this same antagonism is still more sharply displayed in the kingdom of Prussia. Here we are confronted by the question of the reform of the franchise for the Prussian Diet. The Liberal sections brought forward a motion of this kind in the Prussian Chamber, which was thrown out. In the course of a few days' debate on this Bill, sharp conflicts occurred between the Liberals—the right wing, or National Liberals be it marked—and the Conservatives. It is true that the block of Liberals and Conservatives only applies to the German Reichstag, and not to the Prussian Diet, but it follows as a matter of course that when violent collisions between Liberals and Conservatives take place in the most important of the German Federal States, this fact cannot fail to influence the state of feeling between the two parties throughout the Empire. Prussian Conservatives are not only embittered against the Liberals, who desire to deprive the former of the franchise which assures them a preponderance, but also against the Government. For the Prussian Government is desirous of reforming the franchise if only to a moderate extent. Here also, as in the case of the death dues in the Reichstag, it is not a question of the Government yielding to the opinions of the Liberal Party, but of its desire to conciliate the demands for parity between the classes. The existing Prussian franchise for the Diet in no way answers to these demands.

The question of introducing a new form of franchise has become so very likely to become acute until next winter, when the Government intends introducing a Bill on this subject. It may safely be prophesied that the Prussian Government will meet with still greater difficulty on this occasion than the Imperial Government has done in the matter of the death dues and the reform of the finances. For the Conservatives, who in the Reichstag form but an inconsiderable fraction of the assembly, are by far the strongest party in the Prussian Diet; they will therefore be in a position to offer a more strenuous opposition to any inconvenient proposals than can the Conservatives in the Reichstag.

Thus we have seen the situation throughout Germany at the present moment is a difficult one for the Government, and in Prussia it is likely to become more so. The German Imperial Chancellor, who, as is well known, is at the same time Prime Minister of Prussia, will require all his skill and energy to set aside the difficulties.

THE GERMAN-SWISS FLOUR DISPUTE.

The Secretary of State von Schoen replied to an interpellation concerning the flour-tax conflict, which has been treated by the Radical Press of Switzerland with great acerbity for months past, to the effect that both Governments are prepared to submit the matter to arbitration, but that it has proved impossible to agree as to the form in which the question is to be submitied to the tribunal. The reason why despite the best intentions on both sides, this much-praised panacea of arbitration has not been made use of in this case, has aroused general interest, for the reason that it is once more plainly shown how the multifarious complications of commercial and industrial life continue to provide situations, concerning the rights and wrongs of which no judgment can be pronounced.

The fact on which the Swiss millers base their complaints, is not disputed. Of late years the import of German, finest quality baking flour, the so-called "O" quality, into Switzerland has so enormously increased, that its amounts to nearly 45 persons of the total consumption of the population of 3 1-2 millions. This flour comes from Mannheim and costs the exporter, making use of the bounty offered by the German Government, only M. 21,20, whereas the commoner product, quality No 1 comes to M. 21,90. For, on the first quality, he receives M. 8,80 on the market price of M. 30, on the latter only M. 6,60 on M. 28,50. Consequently, in the opinion of the Swiss millers, the bounty in the first cases is too high, and should be lowered for reasons of cheapness, as was done in the case of the exaggerated sugar premiums before the conclusion of the Brussels Convention. Not only did the Swiss mandatories agree to this fact at the conclusion of the commercial treaty, but the German Government will also show proof that the quantity of wheat used of the quality No "O" is relatively larger, and consequently the difference of the allowance is justified. The corresponding evidence dates back to the year 1899, and should have made itself felt much earlier if it indicated such a decided preference for the finer qualities.

The Swiss millers affected are now asking what is the cause of the excessive cheapness of the finest German kinds of flour, against which they are unable to compete. It has too very divergent reasons the one depends on the form of German white bread, which is produced in very small rolls in order to obtain a better flavour. For this purpose the bakers find Hungarian and American flours more convenient and more lucrative, on account of their lower glutinosity. The consequence is that the finest flour made from German wheat is comparatively very cheap, and for this reason, is very popular with the Swiss bakers. A similar tendency is also produced by the fact that there exists in South Germany the custom of using flour sacks in the retail trade which, when cut open, serve as useful towels. This is another reason why the Swiss housewives prefer buying German wheaten flour.

If the Swiss Federal Government has, a concession to the agitation of the millers, admitted that the latter are at a disadvantage when opposed to German competetion, owing to the fact that there exists a kind of export premium on German flour, the German Imperial Government lays stress on the fact that the complaints of the Swiss millers have nothing to do with the German Customs institutions, but arise from economic causes. The Swiss millers, who are organised to a great extent into a syndicate, have appealed in vain to Swiss patriotism and have threatened to boycott German wares. Their countrymen at once pointed out to them that Switzerland would suffer a heavy loss in a single season by the staying away of the most numerous group of trippers, whereas the Germans would scarcely suffer any inconvenience from this circumstance. They would simply visit the French Alps and Mount Blanc, the Austrian or Bavarian Highlands, which already deprive the Swiss of many of their patrons.

It having proved impossible to invoke the aid of arbitration in this conflict, the remarkable project of creating a Government monopoly for the corn and flour trade has been suggested in Switzerland. The Federal Council is taking preparatory measures for such an enactment. Should such a monopoly be introduced we should be confronted with the extraordinary phenomeon of a Federal Republic of the 20th century reverting to the Corn Laws of the period of the Mercantilistic System and of Absolutism, solely to carry favour with the interests championed by the Press. This propsal is however likely to meet with strong opposition in Switzerland.

THE FIRST NIGHT OF STRAUSS'S ELECTRA.

At last the veil has been lifted and Richard Strauss's new work given to the public. The whole musical world, to use a current phrase, had gathered for this premiere; lovers of music, critics, impresarios from France, England, and America came to witness tha event. To-day the world boats of no other composer who, to the same extent, can sustain the interest of the whole musical world in a new work. This first performance in Dresden has firmly established Strauss as the first master of the new music of the day. The performance lasted without interruption for 1 3-4 hours; the applause at the end was long and stormy. It was a gala day for the Royal Opera at Dresden. The orchestra under Schuck interpreted the work most brilliantly, and the performances of Frau Krull in the title role and Frau Schumann-Heink as Clytemnestra were beyond all praise.

The Electra of the Viennese poet, Hugo von Hofmannthal, which Strauss has set to music, is an adaptation of the old severe Grecian masterpiece to modern thought and sentiment; it is the old Electra but toned down, transposed, and refined. The real beauties of Hofmannthal's work can only be appreciated by those who have a thorough command of the German language; the versification is extremely melodious and of great, suggestive, musical strength. Strauss has adapted his music to the text, word for word, as he did in Wilde's Salome. In the matter of art and technique no special difference from the music of Salome is discoverable. It may even be said: that a further advance on the music of Salome was hardly possible, as the composer had already dared and accomplished everything feasible in the direction with the latter work. The score of Electra shows the same, almost incredible mastery over technique that we saw in Salome, but this technique is a sort of mosaic. The score consists an endless mass of detail, which, according to our taste however, fail to make up a harmonious whole. They fail in this respect because the dominating spirit is wanting which should produce order from among this mass of detail, which should bring life into this musical chaos, which should mould the notes into plastic form. Lack of plasticity is the chief fault of Strauss's music; no repose, no superstructure, no crescendo; no economy of either dissonances or harmony. The ear is filled, but not convinced. The details are full of character, but the characters, judged from the standpoint of the whole work are not musically complete. In comparison with Strauss's figures, how simple, how grand, how plastic, how convincing is a figure like Gluck's Armida in the simplicity of its musical characterisation. Strauss's work is full of musical effects, which appear as childish artificialities in comparison with the great creation of the older master. A great danger for the plasticity of musical characterisation lies too in the treatment which Strauss meets out to the human voice. He treats it entirely as an instrument, and so it fails to stand out physically and musically above the orchestra, but is smothered by it. Amid this ocean of modern music, we languish for a draught of pure musical inspiration, for plastic melody. In comparison with Strauss, Wagner seems simple, natural, and comprehensible. The final conclusion is reached, that Strauss's latest creation confirms anew the opinion that his work is merely the production of brain and intelligence, that he is master of technique and nothing else, that he is wanting in the true gift of musical inspiration. The music of to-day, having reached its present high standard of strict and consequent adherence to form, is in danger of becoming an empty plaything having a form only, but no soul. Even those of the advanced school recognise that this path must not be followed any further. Neither the immense technique of Strauss, nor the whimsical music of a Debussy have a future. What the musical art of the day is most in need of is a return to simplicity, to naturalness, to a clear and strictly plastic form, and, last but not least, to a sounder conception of melody. Despite the stormy success of the first night, Electra shows, with all its cleverness, the way to bankruptcy.

L. ASCH.

THE EMERALD THEFT CASE.

Full Sentence Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The emerald theft case terminated abruptly at the Sessions to-day, the accused pleading guilty to a charge of dishonestly receiving the stolen property. The Crown did not press the other two charges of offence under the Post Office Act and theft by a clerk. The full sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment was passed.

EXCHANGE PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

Exchange shows no signs of strengthening. The Secretary of State disposed of only 18¾ lakhs of Council Bills yesterday and has reduced the amount offered next week to thirtylakhs. The rate accepted yesterday was at gold point.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE BY CONVICTS.

Great Commotion Caused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 25.

Four convicts made a determined effort at 2 o'clock this morning to escape from the Rangoon Central Jail. The armed sentries posted above the walls of the jail gave the alarm by firing their rifles. Great commotion was created. The convicts failed in their attempt.

OUTRAGE ON QUEEN'S STATUE.

Sharp Sentence for Benares Crime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The Bengalee boy who is charged with defacing the Queen's statue at Benares, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or six months' further rigorous imprisonment.

THE name of the man who shot himself accidentally at Simla last Friday was Sub-Conductor E. Corre of the Adjutant-General's Division.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

FINAL SESSION.

VISIT TO THE PAREL LABORATORY.

The fourth and concluding Session of the Bombay Medical Congess was held yesterday morning, when two of the five Sections only resumed the reading and discussions of papers, for the remaining three sections only three days' sittings had been arranged, the third and fourth sections however sat only until 1-30 p.m. and on the afternoon the members of the Congress visited various local institutions.

FUNGUS FOOT DISEASE.

Mycetoma or fungus foot desease was the subject under discussion in Section 3 where the sitting opened with a paper by Professor W. G. Musgrave (U. S. A.) It was a very comprehensive and conclusive disquisition on the question.

FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE TISSUE.

In a second paper on the same subject, Dr. Surveyor said that the idea that the disease was a sort of local fatty degeneration of the tissues was an important one which had not received the attention it deserved. Referring to the similarity to this disease and Actinomycosis, he said:—Both Actinomycosis and Mycetoma were at one time thought to be tubercular diseases on account of their resemblance to chronic tubercular joint disease. This is an interesting fact as later researches on the tubercle bacillus seem to show almost certainly that the organism must be classed as a streptothrix and not a bacillus. It is now believed that in the animal tissues it undergoes some changes and takes on a bacillary form. Thus it seems that [the older observers who looked upon the White variety of this disease as allied to tuberculosis were not very far from truth.

A SEA OF DOUBT.

Mr. J. Eugene Boccaro: Close upon half a century has elapsed since Dr. H. Vandyke Carter, of honoured and esteemed memory in this City, first announced to the scientific world the fact that the disease which forms the subject of this paper was essentially of fungal nature and origin. Subsequent investigations by others have greatly tended to favour this view, and more recent evidence on the subject within the last twenty-five years or so have by the aid of advanced modern bacteriological methods fully confirmed the fungal character of the disease. But this is all. Beyond this point many important and interesting facts connected with the malady remain still afloat in a sea of doubt and uncertainty. Perhaps no better testimony to this circumstance exists than that afforded by the British nomenclature of diseases itself.

"SANITATION IN INDIA."

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President of Section 4, Lt.-Colonel Crimmin V.C., C.I.E., I.M.S., Dr. J. A. Turner M.B., D.P.H., took the chair and immediately rose to deliver his excellent and convincing address on "Sanitation in India," a most important subject and of such wide extent that the author, owing to limit of time had to cut short his already only too short address. Dr. Turner might, under the circumstances, perhaps have been given a little longer time and some of the discussions following, which in some cases were prolonged beyond the time limit, could have been cut short as they were in some instances merely reiteration. It was a great pleasure to hear Dr. Turner's able paper which is here given in detail. . . . One most most important point and to some minds the crux of all sanitary measures, was mentioned by Dr. Turner, and that was the education of the multitude in Elementary Sanitary Science, a procedure which is having such a good effect in lessening morbidity and mortality from preventible diseases in the British Army.

The subject of this paper Dr. Turner began, is a very large one—much greater than can be properly began with in the time at my disposal In bringing this subject before this scientific body I will try, if possible, to show what a large field there is in India for the development of sanitation where almost every branch of public health is in itself a problem, where the difficulties to be overcome are so enormous, and where the benefits to be derived are so great. Vast strides have been made in sanitary science during the past 25 years over the world, but especially in England and her dependencies.

Public opinion and the struggle for existence call for increased efforts on the part of Sanitarians to reduce the danger to life and the risk of disease. Much has been done in the way of improved water supply, drainage, sewage disposal and purification and the cleansing of cities, and our knowledge on Etiology and prevention of infectious diseases—so as to considerably reduce the mortality and virulence of these diseases in England. Much has been done regarding the protection of life by laws and regulations for the benefit of workers in factories and child-labour, and the Local Government Board of England plays an important part in the enquiries into the food and milk supply, and the cause and prevention of infectious disease. The duties of sanitarians in England, although very interesting, are comparatively easy, compared with the work of their colleagues in the East.

Problems which were difficult 25 years ago now no longer trouble the Medical Officer of Health in England. Public opinion and the powers of the Press, Public Health Acts and bye-laws, and the keenness with which the worker takes up his duties renders the solution of such problems comparatively easy. Let us turn to India and, if possible, picture to ourselves the condition of the large cities of this Empire with their teeming millions passively resistant to any modern sanitary methods which inconvenience them. Ignorant, prejudiced and fatalistic with habits and customs, opposed to sanitation of the kind known in the West.

I do not propose to burden you too much with this side of the question although it makes a formidable obstacle in the way of advancement of sanitation. They are obstacles which can only be overcome by patient and constant working, teaching, educating and gradually adopting modern appliances and steadily enforcing the laws and regulations which should be made sufficiently adaptable to the circumstances of the situation.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Public Health Administration in England is controlled first by the Local Government Board, a Department of Government. Secondly by County Councils who appoint a County Medical Officer of Health. Thirdly, by the urban and rural District Council. In many counties of England there is a County Medical Officer of Health and in addition there are combined districts comprising Urban and Rural areas who also appoint a whole time Medical Officer of Health for the combined district and there are also Medical Officers of Health for smaller towns and rural districts. All these officers are appointed by the various Local Authorities subject to the sanction of the Local Government Board and in majority of the cases are whole-time men and half their salary is paid by the County Council out of the County rates.

The Local Authority administers the various Acts concerned with the Public Health, viz., the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health Act, 1890, the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, the Factory and Workshop Act, Housing of the Working Classes Acts, Infectious Diseases Notification Act, Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Margarine Act, the Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milkshops Orders, Canal Boats Act, Infant Life Protection Act, &c.

In large cities of England the Local Authority is the Corporation which is divided up into Committees for different Departments,—Health Committee, Cleansing Committee, Lighting Committee, Streets and Buildings Committee, &c.

In London the County Council is the local authority, but for public administration the City is divided into 42 Metropolitan Boroughs and the City and Port of London each having its own Medical Officers of Health, Engineer, &c.

In India the sanitary administration of many large cities is carried out by a Municipality with a Chairman appointed by Government.

In Calcutta the local authorities are the Commissioners with a Chairman appointed by Government. The Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer are appointed by the Corporation.

In Bombay the Local Authorities is the Corporation. The Municipality of Bombay is the controlling body and is comprised of a Corporation of 72 members, partly elected by rate-payers and partly nominated by Government, the Bench of Justices, the Chamber of Commerce and the University.

The Executive consists of the Municipal Commissioner appointed by Government.

The Executive Health Officer appointed by the Corporation subject to the approval of Government.

The Executive Engineer appointed by Corporation subject to the approval of Government.

In Madras the Local Authority is the Corporators or Commissioners with a Chairman appointed by Government and the Health officer, a member of the I. M. S., appointed by Government.

In the other towns Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Poona, Delhi, Agra, Nagpur the Local Authority is the Municipality who appoint the Health Officer and Engineer.

QUALIFICATIONS.

The Executive Health Officers of Bombay and Calcutta have Assistants and Deputy Health Officers for supervising the works in different wards. These wards have a population of 1,50,000 to 2,50,000 to each and the pay of these officers varies from Rs. 300 to 1,000 per mensem. Cities like Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Poona, Delhi, &c., with a population of 1,50,000 to 2,50,000 each require a Health Officer and qualified Sanitary and Conservancy Inspectors and staff of clerks and subordinates on the same lines as in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Medical Officer of Health should be trained in England, not only holding a D. P. H. but he should at the same time have been actually engaged in Public Health work for at least 2 years previous to his appointment. The Inspectors should possess a certificate of having been under the Health Officer of one of the Presidency Towns and having passed an examination in practical sanitation.

The Port Health Authority consists of a Port Health Officer appointed and paid by Government and his assistants whose duties are to carry out the inspection of shipping entering and leaving the harbour and the disinfection of ships and crews.

The Government sanitary service in India consists of Sanitary Commissioners and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners with the Local Governments. Their duties are chiefly concerned with vaccination but they advise generally on questions in connection with the public health of the mofussil municipalities and districts.

To efficiently administer the sanitary requirements of any district, the officer employed must be completely in touch with the districts or city which he has to control. He must know the object for which he is working and his staff must realise the value of sanitation in other cities and to be able to compare and work up to a certain standard of efficiency. The constant changes in the officers connected with Public Health Administration of India and the distances they have to travel is the great bar to any material improvement. Security of tenure of office, adequate remuneration and a high ideal to work up to are the absolute essentials of the Public Health Service.

In India where sanitation is in its infancy there ought to be an augmented staff of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner or Medical Officers of Health. The appointment of ten such officers in the Bombay Presidency, graded according to the population, area and importance of their district, would result in individual officers being able to devote that amount of care and attention to the sanitary needs of the various cities, towns and villages which the prevailing conditions demand. In the whole of the Bombay Presidency which has an area of 1,23,000 square miles and a population of 18 1-2 millions, there are only such 3 officers, who have also other duties to perform, chiefly in vaccination. This means that on an average each officer has to supervise the sanitary administration of an area of 2,46,000 square miles which is nearly a quarter of the total area of Great Britain. In the latter country where sanitation has made such rapid strides and facilities to travel are so much better about 1,000 square miles is the largest area under the administrative control of one man.

EDUCATION OF A HEALTH OFFICER.

Want of funds in many Municipalities and Districts to a great extent prevents the employments of suitable men, but this can be got over by combining districts and appointing whole time officers whose duty should be to visit systematically his districts and get in touch with its requirements. These officers must be qualified experienced Medical Officers of Health who must be adequately paid and who must be able to look forward to some improvement in their position. What is wanted is a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of all branches of Public Health Work, a knowledge of the condition of the city and town and village life and the manners and customs of the people.

The education of a Health Officer of to-day embraces a very large sphere. He must not only be experienced in the questions dealing with the prevention of the spread of disease and the control of outbreak of infectious diseases, animal and human, but he must have a thorough practical knowledge of sanitary appliances, water supply, drainage, sewage and refuse disposal, climatic conditions, sanitary engineering, and all the local conditions affecting the health of the people. But in India he must have a knowledge of transport, cleansing and scavengering of the city and the control of large bodies of men. He must also possess administrative capacity and literary abilities, for the clerical work forms a large part of his daily duty.

In addition to these qualifications, tact, sympathy evenness of temper and firmness in dealing with the people and his authorities are absolutely essential in the Public Health Service.

The Sanitary Boards, as at present constituted, have no doubt done some good work in bringing forward proposals for the introduction and improvement of the drainage and water-supply of various towns, but I consider that their sphere of usefulness could be considerably extended by altering their constitution and endowing them with such powers as are possessed by the Local Government Board in England, in relation to the Public Health. As regards the constitution of the Sanitary Boards in the Bombay Presidency, I would suggest that a Senior Officer of the Civil Service, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Executive Health Officer of the Presidency Town and the Sanitary Engineer and two Indian gentlemen, preferably drawn from the ranks of those qualified in Medicine or Engineering should comprize the Board. The appointment and dismissal for misconduct or neglect of or incapacity in the performance of the duties of all Medical Officers of Health, should be sanctioned by the Board as representing the Local Government. The Board should be empowered to depute one or more of their number to visit and enquire into any exceptional circumstances relating to the Sanitary Administration and requirements of any particular district.

I consider it inadvisable to combine the post of Health Officer, with the medical charge of the dis-

strict even, in a town of 20,000 inhabitants. I fear that such a combination of the posts would lead to neglect of the legitimate duties of the Health Officer, resulting in those duties being performed by the Sanitary Inspectors, and is moreover opposed to the principle that it should be an inviolable rule that a Medical Officer of Health should not be allowed to undertake private practice. It is hardly necessary to state that the salary of such officers should be such as to obviate the necessity for private practice.

The subordinate supervising staff of the Conservancy Establishment in India is in need of improvement in most towns. Admission to the courses of instruction should be confined to candidates who have passed some examination not lower than the School Final or University Matriculation, and that the standard of competency required should be that prescribed by the Royal Sanitary Institute. Such candidates should acquire their theoretical training at one or other of the Medical Colleges in the Presidency Towns, and their practical experience of sanitation should be gained under the supervision of the Health Officer of such Presidency Towns. In Bombay Municipality there exists a training and examining Board for 6 months under the Executive Health Officer.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

So far as Sanitary Inspectors are concerned each local authority should be allowed to recruit its own staff independently. For the guidance of local authorities and to insure the selection of properly qualified men Government should prescribe the minimum number of such sanitary appointments for each local authority the minimum salary to be given to the incumbents of such appointments and the professional qualifications to be required of such incumbents. In order to secure fixity of tenure of these appointments it will be necessary to provide that no Sanitary Inspector should be removable from office without the sanction of the Sanitary Board.

As regards Medical Officers of Health, appointments to or removal from such offices should vest entirely in the Sanitary Board. Such a measure though perhaps conflicting with one of the main principles of local self-government is, I think, essential for the satisfactory and fearless performance of the important duties on which the health of a town so largely depends. Local self-government no doubt has been a success in most provincial towns, in branches of Municipal Administration other than sanitary. In the latter, however, owing to the frequency with which private and public interests clash, I consider that an exception to this main principle should be made. I am further of opinion that the mere appointment of such Medical Officers of Health in Provincial Towns will not prove sufficient to remove the existing evils, unless adequate executive powers are granted to them. I am informed that in most City Municipalities a Chief Officer exists to whom the Health Officer is subordinate, and his powers are laid down in Sections 153 and 184 of the Bombay District Municipal Act. But I also find that in the large majority of instances, the salary of the Chief Officers is less than the standard contemplated for Medical Officers of Health in para. 8, by the Government of India. I therefore think it necessary that the status of the Chief Officer should be raised and he should be drawn from the ranks of the Civil Service and invested with the same executive powers as the Municipal Commissioner is in the case of Bombay City. As City Municipalities are at present constituted, all the executive powers are mostly vested in the councillors. Such an arrangement is likely to hamper the Health Officers in this discharge of their duties and therefore any reorganization of the Sanitary Department which does not give a free hand to these officers in the administration of their department will be useless and incomplete. District Municipal Act should be amended on the lines of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, with regard to Public Health.

COMBINED DISTRICTS.

In large cities or combined districts with a population of 150,000 to 200,000 there should be a whole time Medical Officer of Health with a salary of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Under him should be trained and experienced Sanitary and Conservancy Inspectors, one of whom at least should be a Veterinary Graduate on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem. These officers should be elected by the Local Authority subject to the sanction of the Sanitary Board. They should be whole-time pensionable officers and not be liable to dismissal except for misconduct without the sanction of the Sanitary Board. Half the salary should be paid by the Local Authority and half by Government.

In smaller towns where the funds of the districts will not admit of whole-time officer, certain villages and towns could be grouped together to form a combined district and the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors appointed for the whole unless they possess the same qualifications as in the former case and they should be required to live within their combined districts, their pay should be on the same scale as in the former case with an allowance for travelling.

They should visit systematically and when required all places in their districts and attend meetings of the District or Local Board to advise on matters relating to the sanitation or public health of the localities. Qualified Inspectors should be appointed for each of the large villages or towns or groups of villages and their scale of pay and allowances will be on the same scale as in the former case.

The Medical Officer of Health should make periodical reports and special reports of the sanitary condition of his district to the Local Authority. Copies of this report should be sent to the Sanitary Board. Measures advocated by the Medical Officer of Health not receiving the attention of the Local Authority should be brought to the notice of the Sanitary Board. The pay of these officers should be borne partly by the Local Authority and partly by Local Government.

In suggesting schemes for water-supply, drainage scavengering, conservancy, hospital and the control of infectious diseases the question of finance will naturally arise and the Medical Officer of Health will necessary require to take these into consideration.

At the same time with proper supervision by practical men the sanitary condition of a district in India can greatly be improved without entailing large and expensive schemes. For water-supply, drainage and the removal of refuse certain initial and annual expenditure must necessarily be increased and sanitation cannot be carried on without funds but the improvement following on this increase the health and prosperity of the place and its borrowing powers.

In the smaller districts where water supply and drainage schemes are prohibitive much can be done by the supervision of the existing arrangements.

Labour is cheap and land is available for the disposal of refuse. That these smaller districts require proper supervision there can be no doubt and any scheme which does not include some attempt at sanitary supervision will not be complete and the suggestion to group these villages with others and large ones would possibly be of great benefit to the district.

In 1906-1907 I had the opportunity of enquiring into the sanitary administration of many of the large towns of India, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Nagpur. The largest Cities of India are Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In Bombay and Calcutta the Medical Officers of Health are appointed by the Corporation subject to the sanction of Government. The Health Officer of Madras, a member of the I. M. S. is appointed by the Local Government. In the other towns the Civil Surgeon is the nominal Health Officer while the Municipality appoint a Local Health Officer and staff.

PRACTICAL SANITATION.

The application of our present knowledge of sanitary science to Indian conditions presents many varied and interesting problems.

If the Sanitary Administration of India is to be brought abreast of modern requirements the staff employed must necessarily be properly trained and experienced men who make and have made sanitation a speciality and have knowledge and experience of practical sanitation, its application and object in European Cities as well as India.

Sanitary science as recognised in England is in its infancy in India. It will be necessary here to state what that sanitary science is which should be applied to India.

The development of sanitation and its effects on the health of the people during the past fifty years has been very marked and is nowhere more striking than in the investigation into the cause and prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.

The term "sanitation" has become of such widespread and extensive signification that it may be defined as any measure, method or means which tend to lessen the incidence of disease and produce healthier surroundings, increasing the value of life and reducing the risk of sickness; it deals with the personal, domestic and public surroundings of the individual and of the people beginning with the work of cleaning the streets and removing excrementitious matter; it is ever developing in some fresh direction; its sphere extends from the sanitary shave in the barber's shop to the practical work of stamping out disease under all conditions and in all climates.

Sanitation I speak of, includes not only the provisions of sanitary houses and streets, and proper mehod of drainage and water supply, and collection and removal of town refuse, but everything which tends to improve public health and to prevent the spread of disease, including the investigation into the causes of sickness and death, the provision of hospitals, medical relief, registration of births and deaths, health visitors and instructions in personal hygiene, and food and milk supplies.

Before going further it may be as well to give a general term an idea of the sanitary administration of some of the large cities in India and I cannot do better than to take Bombay as an example as it is as large in population if not larger than any other City of the Empire, except London, and has the most modern system of any City in the East. Roughly, to-day the population of Bombay is 10,00,000 people and what applies to Bombay will apply to other cities in India with some modifications, the population is made up of representatives of every known caste and creed and 75 per cent. of the population are of the working classes.

The work of investigating the cause of and the condition of the spread of the infectious diseases is by no means the only part of the duties of the Health Department Administration in India.

CONSERVANCY SYSTEM.

The conservancy system which exists in India forms and enormous item to which sanitation has to be applied and which demands the most serious attention. In most of the large cities a sewage system is adopted and the method of dealing with the sewage varies greatly.

In Bombay it is pumped into the sea. In Calcutta into the river, in Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Poona, Ahmedabad and numerous other smaller towns the sewage is disposed of on the land, biologically or by irrigation. The solid excreta being removed by hand and dealt with in trenches. This branch of sanitation alone demands radical reforms. The method of collection and disposal of human excreta in India is a danger to the community which it is impossible to over-estimate. Defective conservancy systems are responsible for many outbreaks of infectious disease. The accumulation of human and animal excreta and household refuse near dwellings should at all hazards be prohibited.

The majority of the house drains are connected to the sewer. 20,400 proposals were received for new buildings and additions and alterations to existing buidings during the last 8 years; in which period also 210,564 square yards of public streets were added to the already existing streets measuring 4,065,803 square yards, so that the Municipality has been maintaining at the end of the current year 4,276,357 square yards of public streets. The total length of sewers and drains at the end of the current year would measure 219 miles of storm-water drains and 121 miles of sewers including pipe sewers and covoid sewers.

The number of houses on the water closet system is daily increasing. Thirty million gallons of sewage are pumped into the sea daily at Love Grove Station.

Where water closets do not exist the privy receptacles are cleaned twice a day for each house and carried to the nightsoil depot and discharged into the sewer. 500 tons of such matter are collected daily and discharged into the sewer in addition to the mater from the water closets.

DIFFICULTIES IN BOMBAY.

Owing to the conformation of the Island of Bombay and the want of gradient in the sewers the Shone system had to be adopted in parts of the City, while in the other parts the fall is very slight, the sewerage ultimately having to be lifted some 60 feet and pumped to the sea. There is no city in the East where such attempts have been made to improve the system of sewage and where such difficulties have to be overcome.

The cleansing of a city forms the basis of all health reforms and devolves on the Municipality.

The term sewage means all excrementitious and polluted matter capable of being removed by drains, sewer in a liquid or semi-liquid state.

In Bombay the term household and street refuse includes all excrementitious and polluted matter and waste material from houses and shops which cannot be removed by drain in a solid state and includes manure and stable refuse, street sweeping and gully refuse, house refuse, dead animals &c.

The streets, passages, house gullies are swept twice and thrice a day.

The refuse thus collected is removed by travelling carts and by dust-bin carts.

It is the duty of the occupiers of a house to cause to be deposited the house refuse in the nearest dust bin copy. This is rarely done, as in the majority of houses the refuse is thrown out of the windows on the side passage or on the street.

It is a common thing to see refuse, papers, food and even more offensive matter thrown out of the windows into the main street directly after these streets have been swept. The habits and customs in Bombay predispose to such methods and these are difficult to compete with.

In order to clean the city at present about—8,000 men and women are employed. 1,830 carts for scavengering and removing town sweepings. 3,120 bullocks. 4,100,776 square yards of streets are swept. 22 nightsoil depots are provided. 1,000 tons of refuse is removed from the City daily by bullock carts to the loading siding at Mahalakshmi Station and thence by rail to Deonar to reclaim land.

Strenuous efforts have been made to modernise the system by utilising the railways and motor traction and incineration.

ADVANTAGES OF THE CITY.

The Corporation realise the importance of improving the method, and it is hoped that in a short time now haulage by bullock cart will give place to motor traction and incineration. The disappearance from the streets of the dustbin carts and the bullocks will be an immense improvement in the sanitary condition of the city.

It is difficult to apply our knowledge of sanitation to people in a city like Bombay where there is the advantage of pure water, drainage, scavengering, lighting and constant supervision and investigation into the cause of sickness, and epidemic disease, where the streets and passages, privies and houses are cleaned twice daily, where Municipal nurses visit the houss of the poor and advise the parents on the best way of preserving their own health and the health of their children, where the causes of every death is enquired into, where every house is visited to enquire into the health of every new-born child, where vaccination is pressed and practised as in no other city in the Empire where disinfection and inoculation is provided free, where free camps are erected for the poor and lectures given day and night in the vernacular on how to avoid plague, malaria, small-pox and how to keep the houses clean and where free Municipal dispensaries and free medical outdoor relief provided and thousands are thus treated, where every milch cattle stable has to comply with certain bye-laws before it can be licensed and where every factory oil engine, gas engine have to be passed by the Officers of the Health Department before it can be licensed, where burial grounds, burning ghats and firewood are provided free for the poor. These are some of the methods by which sanitation is applied in Bombay where even then the habits and customs of the people, so slow to change, cannot properly take advantage of these sanitary methods. It is not likely that the smaller cities of India will more readily appreciate the application of modern sanitation.

In England the chief work of the Medical Officer of Health is the prevention of infectious diseases. The pressure of public opinion and the many interests that are involved clamour for immediate action in controlling an epidemic, and this alone is one of the greatest factors in the Public Health Administration of the West. An outbreak of small-pox or typhoid fever is met with an outcry and an expenditure of large sums of money which combined with the special arrangement of the Health Authorities very soon control it.

The Public Health Act of England and its numerous bye-laws render the work of the sanitarians comparatively light and his other duties which are directed to the improvements of the sanitary condition of houses, water-supply, food and milk are of a purely routine nature.

In India the outbreak of infectious diseases are so many and so rapid as to overwhelm the present system of administration and the difficulties of transit added to the opposition and ignorance of the people to our modern methods render the work of controlling epidemics very great. This does not, however, apply altogether in large cities, but the resistance to interference still lingers. Education in the benefits of sanitation, though very slow, is the only means of getting the assistance of the people without which little can be done.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

All throughout India the registration of births and deaths and the verification of the cause of death is imperfect.

In the larger cities some improvement has been made, but owing to the poverty of the people and the large distances to be covered many do not seek advice of a duly qualified medical man during their last illness.

The first line of defence of public health is the accurate registration of births and deaths and the notification of infectious diseases. The following is a short account of the system in Bombay.

There are 22 places for the disposal of the dead. Burning ghats or cemeteries throughout the City at which are placed night and day Hospital Assistants or Cemetery Clerks.

The dead body is brought for disposal and if a certificate from a medical man is produced by the funeral party the death is registered.

Posted in various parts of the City night and day are 32 Death Karkoons and 66 Birth Karkoons.

The duty of the Death Karkoon or Ramosi is to stop every funeral party and inquire into the name and address of the deceased so that the house may be visited by one of the medical staff. He gives a death memo, to the funeral party who produces it at the cemetery or burning ghat. The Hospital Assistant or Cemetery Clerk then makes enquiry into the name of the medical man attending on the deceased, the age, occupation, symptoms of disease, and enters down all these particulars, and if no other evidence is forthcoming makes an entry of the probable cause of the disease.

These are then entered in the daily death returns which are sent to the District Registrar of the Section before 8 a. m. that day. The District Registrar or Sub-Registrar then proceeds to the house to verify the cause of death and if he has not seen the person previous to death inquires of the medical man attending. Failing this the cause of death is entered by the Hospital Assistant after making enquiries of the relatives. All the returns are daily sent to the Head Office for tabulation. In the case of infectious disease, action is taken at once to disinfect and the usual precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, trace the cause, vaccinate or inoculate the contacts, &c., and remove any infected person to Hospital.

Similarly 66 Birth Karkoons and 10 qualified Midwives inquire into all the births of children in their district and register and send in their returns daily and issue forms of vaccination on the parents of all children who are not registered or vaccinated.

It is unnecessary for me to point out that while the actual number of deaths registered is correct, the cause of death in all cases is not accurate or rather the actual case of death does not always come under the precise heading, and until the Act is amended to prevent the disposal of any dead body without a medical certificate this will always be the case.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cholera, plague, small-pox, phthisis are fairly accurately returned now, but many causes of deaths are assigned to fever and can only be classified by the history of the case, from information of the Medical Attendant and inquiries made by the Medical Staff of the Health Department at the house of the deceased.

It is impossible in this paper to deal with the work done in the prevention of phthisis, or the cause leading to the high infant mortality in India and the high puerperal mortality and the large number of premature births. All these are subjects which require strict careful attention, but they all tend to show on what demand improved sanitation is and what an enormous and interesting field there is for the active work in public health and the prevention of diseases in India.

The infectious diseases which are more common in India are small-pox, cholera, typhoid, malaria, relapsing fever, plague, measles.

An enormous amount of work has been done by the Sanitary Association with regard to vaccination. The control of vaccination is under Government and it is compulsory. The number of deaths from small-pox in British Territories in India in 1906 was 109,583. The number of persons vaccinated was 9,080,313. Of these 738,509 were revaccinated. The cost was Rs. 13,45,072. The percentage of newly-born children successfully vaccinated was 42·6. The death-rate from small-pox is ·5 per 1,000 of the population compared with ·05 in England.

In the large cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras cyclic epidemics of small-pox occur. The means adopted to control the epidemics are vaccination, isolation and removal to hospital. Much opposition is met with and at times the strongest measures have to be taken to remove a suffering case to hospital. It is a common thing in Bombay and in others parts of India to see children suffering from small-pox in an active state being driven about in a public conveyance or carried on the back of a man from a temple. Vaccination, however, is not opposed and many lives have been saved by vaccination.

VACCINATION.

Prior to the year 1858 the work of vaccination in the City of Bombay was supervised by one of the professors of the Grant Medical College. In 1858 a special officer was appointed as Superintendent of Vaccination and placed in charge of the Vaccination Department. At that time vaccinations were performed from lymph from arm-to-arm. But in the year 1869 Animal Vaccination was introduced mainly through the exertions of the late Surgeon-Major Blanc, I. M. S. For a short period much opposition was exhibited to the procedure by the natives; but by tact and patience it wholly disappeared. The Compulsory Vaccination Act was introduced in the year 1877. The City has since been divided into six Vaccination Districts with one Public Vaccinator and two permanent Public Vaccine Stations for each District. Two of these stations are worked every morning, thus giving a turn to each Public Vaccine Station once a week.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act allows the use of animal lymph only and makes inoculation with variolous matter penal. The lymph now in use in the City is exclusively animal, pure or preserved in capillary tubes.

The methods of vaccination practised in Bombay during the last 50 years were vaccination by a single puncture, by multiple punctures, and lastly by scarification. Much controversy was indulged in in the local press in the early eighties as to the insufficiency of protection afforded by vaccination by a single puncture. Those in favour of the method argue that vaccinia being a microbic disease it mattered little whether vaccine introduced into the system was trifling in quantity or large. The Royal Commission on Vacoination which sat in England in the nineties demonstratively proved that greater protection was given in cases where the resulting vesicles were large in size than in those with tiny vesicles. This led to vaccination being made by multiple punctures; and this was again replaced by vaccination by scarification for which a fork-like instrument is used. As natives, except the Parsees, are generally averse to re-vaccination in ordinary seasons it is thought that the greater the dose of vaccine given in infancy the greater the safety of the individual from small-pox; and by scarification this large dose can be administered. The occurrence of a severe epidemic of small pox does, however, force many to resort to re-vaccination. Thus in the epidemic year 1899-1900 the number of persons revaccinated in the City came to 31,168 and the total number of operations was 47,455.

Since 1905 vaccination direct from calf has been greatly replaced by vaccination with glycerinated vaccine a mixture of the scrapings of the vaccine vesicles on the calf with four times their weight of a 50 per cent. solution of pure glycerine in distilled water. This is a measure tending to economy and the results are extremely satisfactory compared with those from the calf-to-arm vaccination, the case percentage of success with fresh and preserved glycerinated calf lymph being respectively 98·63 and 98·79.

The following table shows the total number of operations, number successful, the ratio per 1,000 of population protected, the expense on vaccination and the cost of each successful case. The figures are taken for the official years as all the annual returns and reports of the Department are made up according to those years:—

	1850-51	1860-61	1870-71	1880-81
Total No. of operations...	7,584	8,642	11,509	16,120
Number successful	6,540	7,315	8,358	14,508
Ratio per mille of persons	...	8·96	10·42	22·43
Total expense on Vaccination in Rupees	1,680	3,492	8,145	13,759
Cost of each successful case	0-4-1	0-7-8	0-15-8	0-15-2

	1890-91	1900-01	1905-06	1907-08
Total No. of operations...	20,709	20,076	21,481	20,735
Number successful	19,467	14,035	16,206	15,989
Ratio per mille of persons	25·16	17·08	20·88	16·35
Total expense on Vaccination in Rupees	20,428	21,836	23,717	23,086
Cost of each successful case	1-0-10	1-3-10	1-7-5	1-7-1

From this it will be seen that there was a distinct improvement in the outturn of work and in the percentage of population protected, commensurate with the increase in the cost till the year 1890-91, inclusive. But since then the outbreak of plague and the occurrence of frequent famines combined to retard further progress. The regular annual recurrence of plague since 1896 has tended to diminish the number of vaccinations and the frequent occurrence of famines tended to enhance the price of calves. Hence the rise in the cost and the fall in the number of vaccinations. The removal of the Central Vaccine Depot from the heart of the City to Parel and the exhorbitant rents demanded for the hire of the P. V. Stations in the City have also in no small measure contributed to swell the departmental expenditures towards the end of the period. But the fact must not be lost sight of that the period before the Vaccination Act was marked by frequent epidemics of small-pox. Those epidemics are now less frequent and less virulent. Owing to its commercial position the City is always exposed to such epidemics.

Statement showing the number of deaths from small-pox before and after the introduction of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

BEFORE THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION ACT.

Years.	No. of deaths.	Years.	No. of deaths.	Years.	No. of deaths.
1850...	1,308	1859 ..	374	1868 ..	1,123
1851...	510	1860...	166	1869 ..	1,725
1852 ..	1,003	1861...	1,627	1870...	556
1853...	677	1862...	163	1871...	919
1854 ..	232	1863...	1,059	1872...	1,854
1855...	1,098	1864...	1,707	1873...	714
1856...	179	1865...	567	1874...	261
1857...	346	1866...	1,079	1875...	248
1858...	1,714	1867...	1,055	1876...	3,174
				1877...	958

AFTER THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION ACT.

1878...	357	1889...	304	1900...	3,018
1879...	479	1890...	150	1901...	159
1880...	207	1891...	108	1902...	283
1881...	35	1892...	541	1903...	1,477
1882...	92	1893...	291	1904...	568
1883...	1,461	1894...	531	1905...	2,161
1884...	112	1895 ..	270	1906...	276
1885...	55	1896...	701	1907...	86
1886...	19	1897...	57	1908 (up to the end of Nov.)	1,387
1887...	108	1898...	55		
1888...	482	1899...	440		

Epidemic years.

CHOLERA.

The number of deaths from cholera in British Territories in India during 1906 was 690,519 equal to a death-rate of 3·05 per 1,000 of the population. Many investigations have been made about the cholera vibrio both as to its toxic and hæmolytic properties and many different opinions have been given and the treatment by inoculation inaugurated by Prof. Haffkine was practised for some time, but has lately passed away as one of the preventive remedies.

In places where the water-supply is derived from wells disinfection with permanganate of potash is generally adopted during an epidemic. In large cities where there is a good water-supply which is beyond the risk of pollution outbreaks of cholera can be kept fairly well under control, but in all cities there are many wells which are still used by certain classes of people for drinking and bathing and these rapidly become contaminated.

The personal habits of the poor classes are one of the chief factors in the spread of cholera. Crowds of pilgrims attend fairs and festivals in many parts of India. The sanitary and conservancy arrangement is very meagre and the supervision slack. Cholera is introduced and the wells and soil becomes fouled and when rain comes the contaminated soil and fæces are washed into the nearest watercourse. Thousands of the pilgrims fly from the infected localities only to carry the infection to other parts of country and many die in the trains and country vehicles and thus the disease is brought into the large towns.

To prevent the outbreak strict precautions should be taken to preserve the water-supply, isolate the first cases, provide efficient conservancy arrangements and take down the names and addresses of each person leaving the station and forward it to the Health Authority at the destination. This is the practice followed in Bombay. When an outbreak occurs in any locality to which pilgrims go the Health Authorities are written to and the Railway Authorities communicated with. All the stations in the line of route are visited and every suspicious case either removed to Hospital or the name and address taken and the house visited for several days.

Wells in compounds and courts where cases have occurred are treated with permangnate; also the premises and drains disinfected with Izal and treated with crude petroleum to kill flies and larvæ and every house in which a case occurs disinfected and the clothes sterilised and the utensils disinfected. Leaflets in the vernacular are issued giving advice as to what to do and the public and private watersupplies are daily examined bacteriologically.

We know that cholera can be conveyed by water and food and milk and the direction sanitation should take is to protect these necessaries of life. We also know that it can be conveyed by the personal habits of the people and contaminated utensils. We also know it can be conveyed by flies feeding on the infected excreta. The sanitation should therefore be directed to educate the people in more cleanly habits, and by strict attention to the public conservancy arrangements. All latrines and urinals to be properly cleaned and disinfected and treated with crude petroleum which arrests putrefaction and kills the flies, their eggs and larvæ.

The trenching ground, if it is the only means of disposal of excreta, should be well away from the dwellings and to the leeward side, it should not be near a water-supply and the carts or pails which convey the excreta should be kept clean and disinfected. All vacant ground in the neighbourhood of the dwellings should be regularly cleaned and proper latrines and urinals provided.

No hard and fast rules can be laid down as to the method of drainage or disposal of sewage, as each case must be treated on its merits, and this is where practical knowledge of sanitation becomes valuable. The scarcity of water in mofussil towns render a sewage system out of the question. The best method for such places is incineration; a moveable incinerator can now be had which will deal with most of the refuse and excreta from such towns.

MALARIA.

In the last report of the Sanitary Commissioner for India the number of deaths from fever as given by him in 1906 is 4,452,842 and he estimates that 25 per cent. of this were due to malarial fever and 1·113210 deaths due to malarial fever or a death rate of ·29 per 1,000 of the population.

Great strides have been made in our knowledge of the cause of malarial fever during the past 10 years. Different species of mosquitoes convey the parasite in different localities and much attention has been given to this by recent observers.

The fact that accumulation of water, running water, still water, or sewage and brackish water form breeding places for mosquitoes should be sufficient data for the sanitary authorties to work upon.

In most cities the staff are instructed into the different species of mosquito and larvæ and the places they frequent, water which can be treated with kerosene oil or crude petroleum (pesterine) are treated. Drainage and filling in of excavations, the use of quinine and mosquito curtains are advocated.

That there is a good deal to be learnt in the part mosquitoes play in conveying disease is certain, but while waiting for this knowledge the directions sanitation should take are to be indicated. The people should be educated by lectures and pamphlets as to the part mosquitoes play in the propagation of malaria and what should be done to get rid of them. This is the routine followed in Bombay, Much however depends on the people themselves and gradually they are becoming aware of this.

PLAGUE.

In the British dominions of India during 1906, 300,355 deaths occurred from plague, compared with 940,821 in 1905, equal to 1·33 per 1000 of the population compared with 4·17 in 1905.

The Plague Commission appointed in 1905 publishes the result of their work in the journal of Hygine. Major Lamb, I.M.S., the Senior Member of the Commission prepared a summary of the results which have been freely circulated. I cannot however enter into any of the details. It will be sufficient to remind you of that after numerous experiments and investigations it was discovered that the rat was the host of the plague bacillis. That the species of rats chiefly responsible were the black rat, house rat, mices, rattas and mus decominus. The common rat of Bombay was also highly susceptible.

It was shown in the report that healthy animals remain healthy in the absence of fleas even though exposed to infected rats in the same cage and that when fleas were introduced the healthy rat became infected

It was found that the infected flea contained plague bacilli in the stomach and that their faces contained the bacilli.

It was found that rat fleas would bite man and that they could be conveyed by man or his clothes.

That they retained this infectivity for 4 days after removal from the infected rat and that they could be kept alive for 4 weeks when fed on blood.

It is the accepted theory that plague is spread by infected rats and that the rat flea conveys the disease to man. This is the information given in by the Plague Commission and it is on this information that the measures for the control of plague are based and until we get some better data we must act on it.

The measures then are to destroy the rats and fleas and prevent their breeding and to prevent their access to man.

In large cities the task of exterminating rats is a difficult one especially on large sea ports. If the theory "no rat no plague" is correct then it is a simple one but in pratice rather difficult.

The rat must be kept from man or man from rats.

Rats should be destroyed, facilities for breeding and food supplies cut off by practical sanitation and improved means of scavenging and cleaning and well built houses and if possible rat proof houses. All sanitary measures will tend to reduce the incidence of plague.

Crude petroleum or pesterine or kerosene has been found to be a pulicide and it is freely used in all rat haunts and in places where infected rats have been found.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The City of Bombay, for the purposes of administration of the public health, is divided into 7 wards and subdivided into 10 districts known as Registration Districts. In each ward there is a Deputy Health Officer and in the Sub-Division a qualified medical man who is known as District Registrar, and under him two Hospital Assistants known as Sub-Registrars. The work of these Registrars and Sub-Registrars comprises the registration of births and deaths, enquiring into the causes of every death and verifying it, collecting births and registering them, and enquiring into infectious diseases including plague, and the measures of disinfection, isolation, removal to hospital and segregation in the health camps. Each office has also a Municipal dispensary and a female visiting qualified Midwife. At every office the maps of the respective districts are kept, and on these maps are entered every infected rat, and the species with date and every case of plague with date, etc. The staff of the Health Department are daily engaged in poisoning and trapping and collecting rats. All rats caught or collected are at once despatched to the Parel Laboratory for examination. Next morning the place where infected rats are picked up is disinfected with pesterine, the spot being marked P. R. and date on the house and the spot on the map of the section also marked. If the rat is found in a house the house is pesterined and the people kept under observation. It is thus possible to ascertain the probable course the disease will take and the map and charts included in this report clearly show that infected rats are found some 10 days to a fortnight previous to the case of plague in human being.

RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES AND CASTE SCRUPLES.

The City of Bombay has the fame of its being cosmopolitan and to it have travelled in earliar days and settled the Kurds and Tartars from Central Asia; Mahomedans from the Plateaus beyond the North-Eastern frontier, chiefly Mahomedans of the Sun Sect; to it there also come Persians of the Mahomedan Shia Sect, and Arabs from the Arabian Peninsula, as also the great enterprising commercial community—the Parsis. Hindoos of all denominations and castes from the vast continent of India have settled here from times immemorial. The latter comprise nearly 3-4 of its population, while Mahhmedans nearly 1-8. The great aim of the Mahomedan religion in making proselytes in India was to destroy in those converted, the castes of the Hindoos with its customs, usages and habits. In this they only partially succeeded. In Gujrath large districts were converted both by the Shias the Sunis. The two great Mahomedan commercial communities in Bombay, who hailed from Gujrath, are the Halais and Kachi Memons and the Khojas—the former being Sunis and the latter Shias. Localities were selected by individual eminent and influential Memons and Khojas, whereto flocked others of the same class converting the localities into what are now known as "Mohollas." In homes the Mahomedan religion was to a considerable extent successful in destroying caste prejudices, while retaining, to determine in disputes and suits, the Hindoo Law and introducing in homes a new element of what is known as the "Purdha System" and also introducing new religious rites in domestic households which govern the Moslem population in their customs at marriages, births and deaths. The Arabs, who were the first to arrive in Bombay from the West with commerce, intermarried amongst aborigines of the island, the progeny being "Matiahs" from whom descend the great Kokni Mahomedan community, now chiefly occupying the central portion of the City known as Gogari Moholla and Khara Talao Sectins. These on account of their constant intercourse with Hindoos, acquired many of their customs and habits. In justice to this community it must be acknowledged many acquired western education and refinement and became highly respected leaders of society; while Memons, being essentially commercial until only recently stuck to trade. The Khojas, the greater number of whom belong to Shia Sect, being a very pushing and enterprising community, availed themselves rapidly of the western education, adopting its habits. The Purdha system amongst them now exists only in name. It is this community alone during the early years of plague availed themselves of isolation, hospitals and inoculation. The Borahs, also another Shia community, coming mostly from Surat and Ahmedabad Districts availed themselves to a degree, of the isolation hospitals, but not inoculation. With these exceptions the Moslem communities have a repugnance to removing their sick with plague or other infectious diseases, to isolation hospitals, etc. Even when different Isolation hospitals were provided in different Moholllas for them, the people were averse to the same and in some hospitals, not even a single case was admitted.

DISLIKE OF HOSPITALS.

The Kokni and Descani Mahomedans show a great dislike of hospitals and never to any appreciable extent or degree availed of the same; perhaps this may be due to the want of religious or social heads in these communities, the result being in the Mahomedan communities not many actually infectious disease cases could be ascertained and as a consequence these communities suffered severely. With the exception of Khoja community, none of the Mahomedan communities have availed themselves of the advantage of inoculation. How far inoculation has been successful in this community is proved by their relative immunity to plague. The Mahomedans, as a community, prefer their sick to be treated at home and nursed by their relatives from whatsoever disease, infectious or otherwise, they may suffer; although the services of qualified medical men are to a great extent now availed of. Yet their instructions with reference to the infective material are treated with derision and contempt. This has special reference not only to plague but other highly infectious diseases such as cholera, small-pox, measles, etc. The infective material is not destroyed, but disposed of, anywhere, preferably to side house gullies. No particular care is taken by the relatives who nursed the sick, although enjoined by the medical attendant, and no attempt at personal disinfection made; hence infection was rapidly conveyed to the attendants, or other members of the house. The backward classes in these communities largely have recourse to Hakims and Vaids for treatment. The Hakims have scarcely any knowledge of personal or public hygiene. Vaccination amongst Mahomedans, being compulsory, is availed of and the children vaccinated, some of them at a very late date. Revaccination amongst them is practically unknown. I shall lightly touch upon the usages with reference to their dead. The Borahs, Shia Sect, in this respect have taken lead, their dead are immediately removed to the Munjid mortuary where the ablutions of the dead and other rites are performed before the final disposal of the remains in the cemetery. All the rest of the Mahomedan communities wash their dead in their houses on low wooden flats or benches provided by the Munjid authorities. No disinfection is allowed in rooms or houses occupied by the deceased for three days until the end of the "Ziarath" ceremony, the family where the decease suffered, in the meanwhile, occupying the room and receiving mourners and guests. It is only after third day's "Ziarath" ceremony that disinfection is permitted. The backward classes amongst the Mahomedans have a great aversion to disinfection and other sanitary methods. They have a special dislike to sterilizers, in most cases, concealing the infected bedding and mattresses, which are either washed at home or sold, of otherwise disposed of. They believe in "Kismath" i.e., fate.

The advent of the Mahomedans wherever settled in India amongst Hindoos, has been iconoclastic and established domestic usages in direct opposition to those of Hindoos. Beef was made the staple food of the classes. The Mahomedans as a rule indulge in mixed diets, while the majority of Hindoos are vegetarians. The Mahomedans will not eat or drink any food that is preserved. The Mahomedans also prefers to eat his food in eating houses or restaurants. The hygienic condition of these eating houses is very bad. The floors are filthy; the tables and benches are unclean with practically no storeroom for prepared food stuffs and these are placed underneath a stair or in close proximity to a privy, water closet, a "mori" or washing place. Contamination therefore of these food stuffs is frequent and almost certain. These eating houses are licensed by the Police and the Municipality has practically no control over the same. On festive and mourning occasions, dinners are served to friends and members of respective "Jamats" prepared in large cauldrons which perhaps for years have not been tinned. In dinners, one drinking utensil is common to a party, and dinners are served in streets or bare grounds or partially covered by mats if no sufficient accommodation can be found in houses. Only lately a few of the "Jamats" have opened large houses called "Baugs" for such occasions, but only the rich avail themselves of these. I have had occasions in private houses to notice milk and curds exposed in open utensils next to a privy or on the sill of a window opening into a neighbouring house gully. Further water for drinking purposes is perhaps never boiled and is stored in "Gharas" (mud pots) and copper pots, on the wall of the "mori" or nahni." One frequent initial cause of the introduction of cholera into Bombay is water brought by pilgrims from the sacred wells of Meccas in bottles and tin cans. This water is frequently mixed with larger quantity of Bombay water and doled out to friends and relatives. In the houses themselves amongst the backward classes in every room, a mori is provided which serves as a urinal at all times and a water closet during illnesses. The backward classes on account of certain habits they have, and which they will not correct, make a misuse of water closet and hence prefer privies.

THE FOOD OF THE HINDOOS.

Three-fourths of the population of Bombay are Hindoos. These are divided into several castes; chief of which are Brahmins, Kshatrias, Vaish and Shudra. The last include all low-castes. The Brahmins are the priestly caste—highly educated, ministering the religious rites of all other castes. They are essentially vegetarians. The only animal food they partake is milk. For descriptive purposes all these castes may be divided into two great divisions.

(1) Those strictly vegetarians who include milk in their diet and those who partake of mixed diet. To the former belong the Brahmins, Bhattias, Jains, Shravks, Banias, Marwadis and Lohanas; and to the latter, Shenvis, Prabhus, Pach-kalsis and Marathas in general, and the last of all the Shudras, eat indiscriminately everything and partke of meal-leavings from all houses.

Until recently the floors of houses occupied by Hindoos of all denominations in this City were of earth as it now obtains in almost all mofussil houses. A recent Municipal regulation enforces the formation of floors to be of "koba" cement and chunam. The practice that obtains in mud-floor houses is to lape them with a mixture of cowdung, red earth and water which gives not an unpleasant coating to the floor; disinfection with chemical solutions, even the most potent, is for obvious reasons impossible. The dis

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SALE OF A BUNGALOW IN MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY vs. SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART., AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff,—Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Thakoredas and Co.

For Defendants 1 and 2, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Bai Hamabai,—the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, Kola and Co.

For the other Defendants,—Mr. Raikes and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Shroff, Dinshah, and Dharamsey.

The Plaintiff in the case prayed that the Defendants, the executors of Bai Awabai, be decreed to complete the purchase of the property, the subject-matter of the agreement herein, and to pay to the Plaintiff the price thereof at the rate of Rs. 18 per square yard to specifically perform Bai Awabai's part of the agreement, the Plaintiff offering to execute a proper conveyance and to specifically perform the agreement on his part. Plaintiff also asked that the executors of Bai Awabai be decreed to pay to him interest from the 31st March, 1907, till payment, less a sum to be ascertained in respect of his occupation of the premises pending completion of the purchase.

The Plaintiff stated that by an agreement of the 31st January, 1907, the Plaintiff agreed to sell to Bai Awabai, widow of Framji Dinshaw Petit, his property consisting of land with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, at the rate of Rs. 18 per square yard, upon the terms that the Plaintiff should make out a good title, that all the costs and expenses should be borne by Bai Awabai and Plaintiff, half and half, each party paying his or her own solicitor's costs; that the sale should be completed within two months, say, on or before the 31st March, 1907; that on completion of a formal agreement, Bai Awabai should pay the Plaintiff Rs. 15,000 by way of earnest money. Subsequently, however, the parties proceeded towards the completion of the sale without executing the formal agreement. Shortly after the agreement, a question was raised by Bai Awabai's solicitors as to the tenure of the whole land. Eventually the Plaintiff, in order to avoid all disputes with reference to the tenure, redeemed all the taxes payable in respect of the whole of the land with the result that the whole of the land became of a freehold tenure. Plaintiff said he had from the first been anxious to complete the sale without any delay, but Bai Awabai's solicitors had, from time to time, raised various questions with the object of putting off the completion of the sale. Plaintiff said he had made out a good title to the land free from all incumbrances and claims, but Bai Awabai failed to submit the necessary conveyance to him for execution, though he was always ready to execute a proper conveyance. Since Bai Awabai's death Plaintiff had been ready to perform the agreement on his part. He and his predecessors in title had been in possession of the whole of the land since 1846, and he himself had been in sole and absolute possession since June 1870. The chief objection to the Plaintiff's title was based upon the contention that the Plaintiff could not dispose of the property without the concurrence of his sons, grandsons, and great grandson. Plaintiff said none of them had any interest in or claim in respect of the property, and none of them had made any claim after due notice. They had been made party Defendants to this suit. Plaintiff's solicitors called upon Bai Awabai to complete the sale, but she declined to do so, and the Plaintiff had been compelled to file this suit. He claimed interest from Bai Awabai's executors on the purchase money. He claimed the monies as compensation for breach of the contract in addition to specific performance of the contract, and contended that he was entitled to the same in any case.

THE DEFENCE.

The first and second Defendants, by their written statement, admitted the making of the agreement, but said it was put an end to on the 14th January, 1908, by a letter from these defendants. The preparation of the formal agreement was delayed in consequence of alterations and additions which Plaintiff's solicitors wished to make, but which they subsequently abandoned. The Plaintiff was unable down to May, 1907, to show any title to about 16,000 square yards out of the 25,000 square yards agreed to be sold by him. These Defendants denied that the Plaintiff had made out a good title to the land free from all incumbrances and claims. Plaintiff had not, prior to the filing of this suit, and had not now made out, such a title as the Defendants could safely accept or could be compelled to accept. It was incorrect to say that no claim in respect of the property had been made by Plaintiff's male descendants, inasmuch as the Plaintiff's son had given notice of a claim thereto by him. These Defendants submitted that the Plaintiff had no right to drag them in as parties to what would probably be a long and expensive litigation between him and other Defendants; nor could these defendants be expected in any event to wait for the completion of the sale of the land until such litigation was over. These Defendants submitted that the suit should be dimissed as against them with costs.

The third Defendant, Cassambhoy Ahmedbhoy, in his written statement, submitted that the plaint disclosed no cause of action against him. Plaintiff had misjoined causes of action and defendants; and should be put to his election, or this suit should be dismissed. This Defendant did not admit that the property in question was the self-acquired property of the Plaintiff, and put him to strict proof of his allegations. The Plaintiff well knew that the property was ancestral in his hands and that this Defendant was entitled to an interest therein. He said he was under no obligation to make any claim in answer to advertisements, as the Plaintiff was well aware of this Defendant's claim, and as this Defendant had no objection to the plaintiff disposing of his own interest in the ancestral property. The Plaintiff had no power to sell anything more than the interest which he would have on partition in the ancestral property.

Four other Defendants, descendants of the Plaintiff, contended that the Mount Pleasant property was ancestral property in the hands of the Plaintiff, and that he had no right to sell the same except for necessity. No such necessity had arisen. These Defendants were joint in estate with the Plaintiff, and objected to the sale of the property. The possession of the Plaintiff had been as head and on behalf of the joint family, of which these Defendants were members.

The hearing of the details of the case was proceeded with.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A SEDITION CASE: APPEAL DISMISSED.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR vs. BALKRISNA RAOJI PALVANKAR.

For the accused,—Mr. M. V. Bhatt.

For the Crown,—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships, disposed of the appeal of the accused, editor of the *Rashtria Mulk*, or "Nationalist Mouthpiece," who was convicted by Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, District Magistrate of Kolaba, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Penal Code, of publishing a seditious article in Marathi, entitled "A Terrible Epidemic of Traitors to their Country," in his issue of 21st September, 1908. The accused was sentenced on the first charge to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. On the second charge he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, but it was ordered that this sentence should run concurrently with the first.

In the course of his Judgment Mr. Kabraji said that the accused was the editor, publisher, proprietor, and printer of the paper. He admitted having written the article. The accused read out a long address by way of a reply to the Public Prosecutor's remarks, and tried to make out that the article was more or less an academic essay on Traitors in India. But this was far from being the innocent essay he tried to make it out. According to the opinions expressed in this article by the accused, Indians who were loyal towards Government or who were in Government service should be discovered and ostracised by their fellow-countrymen. He added that the inspiration to write the article came to him through his reading Lala Lajpatrai's letters in the *Punjabi* newspaper. "The Despair of Patriots"; "The Vice of Treason"; "The Other Conquerors, who had left to the Indians their human qualities"; "Persons ready to fight with their swords on the side of the invader"; and "the secret motive to promote the epidemic of traitors," were some points treated of in the article. Any person who read the article, however illiterate he might be, must be filled with hatred and hostility to the Government were he to believe any one proposition trotted out in this frenzied and shrieking tirade. After the charge was framed against the accused, he expressed his intention to tender an apology to the Government. An opportunity was given to him to do so. But the Government refused to accept the apology. It was clear that the accused offered it to save himself from punishment. In fact, any such apology coming from a man who had denounced in his own paper a Mahad gentleman who had tendered his apology in certain proceedings taken against him to demand security for his future good behaviour would be scarcely more than a sham. Not one word of regret or contrition did the accused mention in his closing remarks. On the contrary, he sought to justify all that appeared in the article. At Pannel, on 12th December, the day on which this decision was pronounced, he sued for pardon, but without admitting his offence. Again, this article was no solitary instance of his objectionable writings in his paper. The other articles put in teemed with rabid, venomous attacks on Government, on their servants, and on the loyalists. There was not one word in the paper besides these; in fact, it was a newspaper in name only. The accused styled his paper an organ of the 'Rashtria' or Nationalist party. If that party acknowledged it as such, it would cause considerable surprise to the Magistrate. Except perhaps the accused's age (31), and the limited circulation of his paper, there was no extenuating circumstance. He pleaded his poverty, but he had a Press of his own. Hence the conviction and sentence.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in dismissing the appeal, said that assuming that the article in respect of which the appellant was convicted did not fall within the provision of Section 153A., that point became one of academic interest only, because the sentence passed in respect of it, was made to run concurrently with the sentence passed under Section 124A. The point urged, that the appellant tendered an apology before the trial, could not be taken into consideration for a reduction of sentence. Were the idea to get abroad that a man who wrote and spread sedition would be dealt with very leniently were he to apologise, it would encourage people to write such things under the belief that such apology would absolve them from their responsibility or, at any rate, minimise their offence.

LINGAYETS' TEMPLE CASE.

Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.

BASAYA PATTADYARU VS. CHENNAYYA AMARAYA.

For the plaintiff-appellant,—Mr. K. H. Kelkar.

For the defendant-respondent,—Mr. G. K. Dandekar.

The plaintiff sued for a declaration that he is the priest (Aya and Pattadhikari) of the Hiremath temple of Nalatwad and as such all rights of worship are vested in his 'math' alone to the exclusion of all other maths of that place. Defendant contended that plaintiff was not the Aya and that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit as it related to a caste matter. It may here be mentioned that there are about nine maths of Lingayets at Nalatwad. Of them the maths of plaintiff and defendant are two. It is usual among Lingayets to recognise one math only, out of any number at a village, as Hiremath. Hiremath means elder or senior math. The Aya of the Hiremath is one of the 'panchachars' or five individuals who officiate at the marriage of a true Lingayet. He is also regarded as the chief among the panchachars and after the marriage ceremony is performed by him is given certain fees which are distributed among the panchachars in certain proportions. The Aya of the Hiremath is said to perform certain other ceremonies for which he gets fees. His position among Lingayets is similar to that of the village priest among Hindus, who has certain recognised rights of officiation and of remuneration therefor.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal, who held that the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit, that 'patta' and 'charanti' (worship) were not exclusively enjoyed by plaintiff's math alone, that plaintiff's claim so far as it related to the declaration that his math was Hiremath and as such entitled to certain emoluments or fees was not opposed to religion, public policy or morality but his claim that Aya of Hiremath alone could be invested with patta or charanti was opposed to rules of religion. He therefore declared that plaintiff's math was the Hiremath of Nalatwad and that plaintiff was the Aya or the Pattadhikari thereof, but refused the declaration that the Aya of Hiremath only could be invested with patta or charanti as asked for for by plaintiff. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur modified the decree of the Court of first instance by disallowing the declaration that plaintiff's math was the Hiremath and that he was the Aya. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case held that the Appellate Court took a right view of the pleadings in the case.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

AN INCONSIDERATE FRIEND.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship disposed of the case in which one Rama Deo was charged with importing country liquor without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused attempted to pass the barrier at Modi Bunder with a bundle which, on being opened, was found to contain jars full of country liquor.

The accused said the bundle was given him by a friend of his to take to a certain man, and that he did not know the contents of the bundle. The accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Shaw charged one Shanker Subrao, a Hindu lad, with the theft of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 40, the property of Mr. H. S. Wheeler, a shipping agent.

The charge against the accused was that on Monday last Mr. Wheeler left the bicycle in the yard of a building on Hornby Road and went out. On returning two hours later he missed the machine. On the following day an employe of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Company, who had lately repaired the cycle, saw it in possession of a Hindu, who, on being questioned, said that the accused had given it to him. The accused was thereupon arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying that the cycle was given him by one Arjun Rane, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta, solicitors, in settlement of a loan of Rs. 20 which he owed him. Rane was called as a witness, but he said the accused's statement was not true. The case was adjourned for further inquiry.

Before Mr. Aston.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Mr. J. C. Murray, the Government pensioner, charged Mr E. C. Oliver of Oliver and Co., servant suppliers Church Gate Street, with cheating. Mr. De Souza pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that on the strength of an advertisement given by the accused in newspapers to the effect that he was a Government servant-supplier and supplied reliable servants, and that he had regular rules for supplying servants passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, he paid a fee of Rs. 2 to the accused to secure the services of a cook. The accused supplied him with a cook, who left in a day and after that about a dozen substitutes were given to the complainant one after another within a few months, but none of them was steady and reliable.

The defence was that the complainant ill-treated the cooks and did not supply them with utensils and other materials. The Magistrate held that there had been a misrepresentation by the accused and fined him Rs. 10.

THE MAHARAJA'S ORNAMENTS.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Arthur George Conway, Steward to H. H. Maharajah of Tikari, with theft of certain ornaments belonging to the Maharajah.

His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to Calcutta to take his trial there before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

MAZAGON.

ATTEMPTED KIDNAPPING.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Draper charged Motiram Kalidas *alias* Jetharam, a Hindu, with kidnapping a Hindu girl named Banoobai, aged about nine years. It appeared from evidence that the girl, who lived with her uncle Ranchhordas Virji at Vad Gadi, went to school on Wednesday morning about nine o'clock as usual. While she was returning home at four o'clock in the evening, the accused accosted her and asked her to go with him for a walk. He then took her away but did not go in the direction of her house, but in an opposite direction. This roused the suspicions of one Rozario Carvalho, a tailor, who kept a shop on the ground floor of the building in which the school was situated, and he followed them. They walked about half a mile when Carvalho pointed them out to a policeman, who arrested the accused. The girl had on her person ornaments of the value of Rs. 200. The accused admitted having taken away the girl from the school. He said he was taking her home and he went in the opposite direction because he wanted to buy sugar cane for her.

His Worship disbelieved the accused's statement, remarking that all the circumstances showed that the accused took the girl away to rob her of her ornaments. The accused was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. G. C. Plinston, Colonel Cordue and Mr. B. N. Gamadia.

Their Worships disposed of 13 cases yesterday, some of which were against beggars, one of whom was order to be whipped.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. E. R. Khote and Goverdhandas G. Tejpal.

Their Worships disposed of 52 cases yesterday, including one against Dhooki Suraj, a victoria-driver, who was charged with driving on the wrong side of the Girgaon Road. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. V.S. Joshi and J.F. Rodrigues.

Their Worships disposed of 24 cases, the majority of which were against cart-drivers for ill-treating animals.

INCREASING COST OF FOOD-STUFFS.

Conference to be Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

In his speech at the Durbar, held at Meerut this week, Sir John Hewett stated that he had been much impressed by the rise in price of milk and ghee, which affected every household in the country. He announced that during the coming monsoon a Conference will be held at Lucknow, to consider the supply of agricultural and milch cattle and their nutriment, what steps can be taken by Government and what steps prudence demands that landholders themselves should adopt. Mr. Duncan Baillie will preside at the Conference and Mr. Moreland, Director of Agriculture, will give it the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

THE AFGHAN WHEAT SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

The "Pioneer" says, as the coming wheat harvest in the Punjab is certain to be a very large one, some of the surplus should find its way into Afghanistan. Exceptionally high prices have ruled in that country for the past two or three years and the stocks of food-grains are known to be very low. The embargo against exports has been strictly maintained under the Amir's orders, but this has not materially modified the position as there has really been no grain to send away.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Consideration by the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

A visit of some Mohmand Jirgas to the Amir at Jellalabad is said to have caused attention to be directed to the Durand Boundary line. The frontier from Sufed Koh past the Khyber region, and thence north-westwards to the Kunar River, has never been demarcated, though proposals to this end have been made from time to time. The Amir is reported to have ordered papers and maps relating to this subject to be placed before him, but it it unlikely he will reopen the question with the British Government. There have always been many difficulties in the way of a formal demarcation by a joint Commission and these have certainly not been lessened since the outbreak on the Frontier last year.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Expediting Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

The new engines for the Kalka-Simla Railway should all be running on the line by the time that the annual move of the Government of India offices begins at the end of next month. Thereafter there should be no more complaints of the late arrival of passenger trains at Simla or of delays due to too heavy train loads. The line has now been put into excellent condition, and the short extension from the Simla end will facilitate the handling of goods traffic. It is intended to have a rope way from this new terminus into the bazaar. The passenger traffic will be dealt with as heretofore at the station below Kennedy House estate. The receipts from all sources during the past year show that the Railway is likely in the end to give a fair return on the large amount of capital expended on its construction.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Competition at Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 25.

The following scores were made to-day at the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Range by four out of the five members of the Corps left in for the Viceroy's Cup Competition, final stage:—Sergeant-Instructor James, who was third last year, has scored an aggregate of 322; Captain Dunlop follows with 317; Lieutenant Burn, 300; and Sergeant Roach, 297. Captain R. A. W. Sewell, the well-known Bisley revolver shot, who leads in the second stage out of all India by 192, will fire his third stage at Purna on Saturday. Sergeant James' score is one short of the aggregate made by last year's winner, Sergeant-Instructor Ross of the G.I. P. Railway.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta as usual, immediately after the Budget debate, and will arrive in Simla at the end of April. He will spend a fortnight at Dehra, and probably will visit Lahore at the beginning of April.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Meeting of Trustees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The Trustees of the long-postponed Victoria Memorial for Calcutta meet to-morrow to decide what is to be done about this much disputed structure, and it is an open secret that Sir William Emerson, the architect at home, is not in accord with the engineers who have been consulted out here, also that considerable differences of opinion exist amongst the Trustees.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Tenth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

HANDICAPS.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—About 1 mile.—Melbourne, 9st 12lbs; Uro, 9st; Admiral Crichton, 7st 11lbs; Oakton, 9st 6lbs; Kafferpan, 8st 5lbs; Zotique, 7st 10lbs; Beaunero, 9st 4lbs; Kipling, 7st 12lbs; St Patrick, 7st 9lbs; Lachlan, 7st 6lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—About 6 fur longs.—Uro, 10st 3lbs; Lachlan, 8st 4lbs; Lady Metal, 7st 9lbs; Chivalry, 9st 8lbs; Forfeit, 8st 11b; Square Alfred, 7st 8lbs; Long Champs, 9st 3lbs; Lady Lomond, 8st; Lady Teazle, 7st 7lbs; Beat China, 8st 8lbs; Paul Pry, 7st 13lbs; Lipscombe, 7st 5lbs; Hughie, 8st 6lbs; Winsome, 7st 10lbs; Peria Doray, 8st 10lbs; Wolferton, 6st 4lbs. If top weight a cepting be under 9st 12lbs it will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

THE CALLIAN PLATE.—About 1 1-2 miles.—Previous, 9st 12lbs; Sialkote, 8st 9lbs; King Cobweb, 7st 4lbs; Famous, 9st 7lbs; Dilerjung, 8st 5lbs; Meerdhan 6st 12lbs; Dhafer, 9st 4lbs; Meazer, 8st 2lbs; Young Soocab, 6st 10lbs; Young Kohinoor, 8st 11lbs; Darianoor, 7st 13lbs; Young Salanic 6st 8lbs; Antica, 8st 10lbs; Nooman, 7st 10lbs; Nasri Pasha, 6st 7lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE COORLA PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.—Tachreet, 10st 11b; Mudlool, 8st 6lbs; Company, 7st 11lbs; Bay Middleton, 9st 11lbs; Saree, 8st 5lbs; Salanic, 7st 8lbs; Lookman, 9st 6lbs; Mint, 8st 4lbs; Farick, 7st 5lbs; Gold Mint, 9st 2lbs; Gafal 8st 3lbs; Sir Jamal, 7st 4lbs; M erjan, 9st; Mumbra, 8st 2lbs; Najmi, 7st 3lbs; Dilerjung, 8st 11lbs; Nooman, 8st 11b; Hooded Falcon, 7st 11b; Amood, 8st 9lbs; Osborne, 8st; Aden, 7st; Hermit, 8st 8lbs; Maharaja, 7st 13lbs; Narsin, 6st 11lbs; Vasco, 8st 7lbs; Grey Falcon, 7st 12lbs; Caravan, 6st 8lbs. If top weight accepting be under 9st 12lbs it will raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

Final forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m. to-day, 25 February 1909.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

Entry closed at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 25 Feb.

NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Mizhir Beg 14, 4 years.
Mr Adil's ch a h Surrender 13-3 3-4, 4 years.
Mr George's ch a h Corrector 13 3 3-4, 6 years.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Emperor, 3 years.
Messrs M Goculdass and Tahar Yunis b a h Meerdhan, 5 years.
Mr C M Zuvari's ch a h Narsen 13 3 1-2, 6 years.
Mr DaraCowasjee's b a h Little Gafil 13 3 3-4, aged.
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h England, 5 years.
Mr Mufak's g a h Lizaz, 4 years.
Mr Kassim Jury's b a h Desert King, 5 years.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Akrabad, aged.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Farick 14, 5 years.
Mr Newton's b a h Al Fatih 14, aged.
Mr H S Carrol's ch a h Diamond King 13 3, aged.
Mr G K's ch a h Fritz 14, 6 years.
Mr H Jethabhoy's b a h Nilum, 5 years.
Major Predeaux's g a g No Trumps, aged.
Capt Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-2, aged.
Mr D S Mehta's g a h Zir 13 3 3-4, aged.

THE SUBSTITUTION PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr Adil's ch a h Plassy 13 2.
Colonel Beaver's ch a g Rufus 13 2 1-2.
M A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdoola Mistry's b a h Nasaralla 13 2.
Mr Newton's b a h Sirur 13 2 3-4.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Prince Chestnut 13 3.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Orby 13 2.
Messrs M Goculdass and J C Galstaun's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4.
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Selection 13 2 1-4.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's g a h Ariff 13 1 3-4.
Mr J K Kapadia's ch a h Jalmood 13 2 1-4.
Mr Mohsen Abdul Azez's g a h Murzook 13 2 3-4.
Mr Karker's b a h Kadim 13 3.
Mr Morison's g a h Raffles 13 2 1-2.
Mr A R Zaid's b a h Hasty Jack 13 3.
Major Predeaux's bl a h Nagashi 13 2.
Mr Beg's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1-4.
Messrs A A Saif and S A Wahed's b a h Tosken 13 3.
Mr A M Saif's b a h Muzloom 13 3.
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 13 3.

Horses left in after declaration of final forfeit at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 25th February.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—About 1 mile.
Melbourne, Oakton, Uro, Kafferpan, Kipling and Admiral Crichton, Zotique, Lt Patrick, Lachlan

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—About 6 furlongs. Chivalry, Hughie, Lachlan, Forfeit, Lady Lomond, Paul Pry, Winsome, Lady Metal, Squire, Alfred, Lady Teazle, Lipscombe, Peria Doray Wolferton. Top weight accepting being 9-8 weights are raised to 4 lbs. all round.

THE CALLIAN PLATE.—About 1 1-2 miles. Precious, Famous, Dhafer, Young Kohinoor, Antica, Sialkote, Darianoor, Nooman Meerdhan, Young Soocab and Nasri Pasha.

THE COORLA PLATE.—About 7 furlongs. Tachreet, Lookman, Gold Mint, Meerjan, Delerjung, Amood, Hermit, Saree, Mint, Gafal, Mumbra, Maharaja, Company, Salanic, Aden, Narsin and Caravan.

THE ARAB DEALER CONSOLATION PLATE.—About 7 furlongs. Beybazar, Malta, Contractor, Parliament, Goldman, Zoobair Flag, Darwin, Sandid, Fruit Salt, Rakesh, Redbreast, Champion, Quick Fire, Hundred, Grey Flower and Finjan.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—About 6 furlongs. Mezhir Beg, Surrender, Corrector, Narsin, Little Gafel, England, Lizaz, Desert King, Akbrabad, Farick, Al Fatih, Diamond King, Fritz, Nelum, No Trumps, Dojan and Zir.

THE SUBSTITUTION PLATE.—About 5 furlongs. Plassy, Rufus, Rajput, Nasaralla, Sirur, Sir Jamal, Selection, Aroff, Jalmood, Kadem, Raffles, Hasty Jack, Nagashi, Happy Land, Tosken, Muzloom and Shanwar.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Saturday, 27 February.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Chevalier.

THE ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—Amir Alli, Middleman and Kadim.

11TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

Entry closed at 6 P. M., on Thursday, 25th Feb.

THE SHORT CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr W Hutchins' br a n g Vocalist.
Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeit.
Aga S Shah's br e g Peria Doray.
Mr A S Oomer's ch e m Mergul by Merman—Gulden (4 years).
Mr A J DeSouza's b a n m Winsome.
Mr R R S' br e m Lady Lomond.
Mr Kelso's br a n g Paul Pry.
Mr N B Tervadeker's b a n m Alruna.
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee's ch a n m Lady Cressy by Menschikoff—Cressy (5 years).
Mr G K's b e m Wollerton.
Mr J B Avasia's ch e m Conscience.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Janthe.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e m Zotique.
Mr M Goculdass' br a n m Lady Metal.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr Adel's ch a h Surreuder 13 3 3-4
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Akrabad
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Santra 14
Mr Adil's g a h Maharaja 13 3 1 2
Mr Beg's b a h Brutus
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2
Mr Mufak's g a h Lizaz
Mr D S Mehta's g a h Zir 13 3 3-4
Mr James' ch a h Nooman 13 3 3-4.
Captain Hodgson's g a h Hooded Falcon 13 1 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Young Kohinoor 14
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Meerdhan
Major Prideaux's bl a h Nagashi 13 2
Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14
Mr Newton's g a h Fallah 14

THE LITTLE STRANGER MAIDEN PLATE:—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Messrs. A R Zaid and H Hazamy's ch a h Gunnam 13 3
Mr G K's b a h Ejnah 13 3
Mr Stedall's ch a h Zinfandel 13 3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Young Revenge II 13 2
Mr Alibin Talib's b a h Little King 13 2 3-4
Mr Alibin Talib's ch a h Aferam 13 2 1-2
Mr Ahmed Deeb's b a h Duxion 13 1 1-2
Mr Hamed Hazamy's ch a h Sharar 13 3
Messrs. A Hojan and G Hamedan's g a h Mazi 13 2 1-4
Mr Mahomed Jeweser's ch a h Milbis 13 2 1-2
Mr Syed Mahomed Bin's g a h Yacost 13 2 1-2
Mr Hajee Mahomed Bin Mahomed's ch a g Tannah 13 3
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's b a h Lahuk 13 2 1-2.
Mr Zamel Jeweser's b a h Kazalan 13 1.
Mr Mahomed Amani's g a h Orleans 13 2 1-4
Mr Nowar bin Sabali's g a h Halai 13 3
Mr R S Foragi's ch a h Prime Minister 13 1 1-2.
Messrs R S Forage and A M Saif's b a h Royal Bealm 13 3
Messrs. R S Forage and Mahomed Amanis b a h Durban 13 2 1-2
Mr A M Saif's g a h Defence 13 2 3-4
Messrs. R S Forage and E Mana's ch a h Waterloo (late Abdul Mnjeed) 13 2
Mr A K Readymoney's g a h Young Achilles 13 2 1-2
Mr Dudley's b a h Sinclair 13 2 1-4
Mr Newton's b a h Salar 13 2
Mr Kaika's b a h Kadim 13 3
Mr Newton's g a h Azzad 13 2 1-2
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Muslim 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdool Gani's b a h Khan Khanan 13 1 3-4
Mr Oosman Soomaith's b a h Beam 13 2 1-4
Mr Yussuff Sheriff g a h Lieutenant 13 1 3-4
Mr M Goculdass b a h Mundoor 13 2
Colonel Anderson's b a h Reuter 13 2 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Savar 13 2

THE SMALL ARAB PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr Adil's ch a h Plassy 12 2
Colonel Beaver's ch a g Rufus 13 2 1-2
Mr A R Zaid's b a h Hasty Jack 13 3
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 13 3
Mr G K's g a h Brussels 13 2 1-2
Mr J K Kapadia's ch a h Jalmood 13 2 1-4.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's g a h Driff 13 1 3-4
Mr Toolsedass Tejpal's b a h Vertnous Bay 13 3
Mr A J De Souza's g a h Sabah 13 3.
Mr Beg's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1-4
Mr Beg's g a h Gwalior 13 1 3-4
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Selection 13-2 1-4
Mr Newton's b a h Serur 13-2 3 4
Mr F Mullen's b a h Sir George 13-2
Mr Morison's g a h Raffles 13-2 1-2
Mr Nasar Abdoola's b a h Collector 13-2
Mr Abdoola Mistry's b a h Nasaralla 13-2
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Tamim 13-2 1-4
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Prince Chestnut 13-3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Orby 13-2
Mr Golam Hyder's b a h Light 13-3
Mr Mohsen Abdul Azi's g a h Murzook 13-2 3-4

THE MEDIUM ARAB PONY PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Adil's ch a h Surrender 13 3-3-4.
Aga S. Shah's g a h Great Power 14-0.
Mr G K's g a h Reefat 13 3-3-4.
Mr J K Kapadia's ch a h Caravan 13-3.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13 2 1- 4.
Mr Nasrulla Andria's ch a h Woolwinder 13-3.
Mr A A Saif and S A Wahed's b a h Toskin 13-3.

THE LONG CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.
Mr E R Fescher's b a u g Platoon
Aga S Shah's br e h Sugar Apple
Mr R G Baldock's br a u n Mafoota by Sihimmel Sir Oliver Maro.
Mr R R S' br a u h Lachlan
Nr R R S' br a u g Uro.
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashante Gold
Mr F L Potter's br a u h Volume.
Mr M Goculdass' br e g Clear Artist
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's br a u s m Cheeky 14 1
Mr A M Saif's b a h Muzloom 13 3
Mr Beg's ch a h Porter 13 2
Mr G K's ch a h Fritz 14
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr Nasar Abdoola's g a h Adham 13 2 3-4
Mr Adil's g a h Maharaja 13 3 1-2
Mr Rama Gobindjee's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Najmi 13 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Saraband 13 2 3-4

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Owing to the incidence of the Rehearsal of the Defence Scheme of Bombay, with the dates arranged for the R. B. Y. C. Regatta, and the consequent inability of Service owners to sail their yachts, it has been decided to put off the first day of the Regatta until Saturday, 6th March. An amended programme will be issued.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, 28th February.

"A" Class Handicap.—Course No. 41, distance 17·91 miles. Start at 3·40 p.m.

"B" Class Handicap.—Course No. 14 by 3, distance 11·2 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

"C" Class Handicap.—Course No. 3 by (2 twice round), distance 10·4 miles. Start at 3-35 p.m.

Ships' Boats Handicap.—Course No. 35, distance 7.35 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

RACQUETS.

OPEN SINGLES SEMI-FINALS.

Capt. J. G. Greig beat Capt. M. O. Clarke
15—8, 15—11, 15—5.

THE FINAL.

Capt. J. G. Greig v. P. M. D. Sanderson.

This will be played on Sunday at 3 p.m., and an exhibition foursome will be played immediately afterwards, viz.:—
R. D. England and Jamshetji (Marker)
versus
Capt. K. J. W. Lesther and Hormusji (Marker).

FOOTBALL.

THE LAHORE TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 25.

Two more games were played off on the Railway green on Wednesday evening.

In the first the 2nd North Stafford Regiment met the 1st South Lancashire Regiment. The teams were well matched and a hard struggle ended in a draw. Extra time was played each way, but neither side scored.

The second contest was between the Hornets and the 12th Royal Lancers. The game opened with even exchanges. Gradually the Lancers worked the ball down and were awarded a corner, which they failed to convert. The Hornets cleared and visited their opponents' goal, where they lost some good opportunities by erratic shooting. The game was of an up and down nature for the rest of the time, the first half closing without score. On changing over the Hornets took the aggressive, but though they were conceded a corner they were unable to improve. The Lancers soon relieved the pressure, and transferring the play gained a corner, which they placed well. They continued pressing and in a short time added a second goal. The Hornets now woke up and worked the ball down till they scored. The game now became exciting, the Hornets trying hard to equalise, but the South Lancashires maintained their ascendancy and the game ended in their favour by two goals to one.

NARIA DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

Thirteen of the accused in the Naria dacoity case at Faridpur were discharged yesterday, and two were released on bail of Rs. 500 each. Six are still detained.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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OF

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AND

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1909.

WHEAT GROWING IN INDIA.

IN a paper, read before the Colonial Section of the Royal Society of Arts, the other day, Mr. A. E. Humphries dealt with the production of wheat in the British Empire and devoted a considerable portion of his remarks to India. In the production of wheat, he says, India presents many points of striking dissimilarity to Australia and Canada. There are the same vast areas and the same liability to drought and rust but there the principal points of resemblance cease. In Australia and Canada only a relatively small proportion of the total area is as yet under crop. In India, only about twenty per cent. of the net area is described as "cultivatable waste other than fallow." In 1901 Australia had a total population of about four millions, Canada about five and a half millions, India 294 millions, of which nearly 192 millions were dependent on agriculture. This means that, whereas in Australia and Canada the population is less than two per square mile, in India it ranges in the principal wheat-growing area from 67 in the north-west to over four hundred per square mile in the Indo-Gangetic plain west. Obviously, therefore, we have in India quite a different set of agricultural conditions from those in Canada and Australia. In the former country about sixty-five per cent. is under wheat and in the latter over sixty per cent. In those countries wheaten bread is a principal article of diet; in India fermented bread seems to have been unknown prior to the advent of Europeans. Even now wheat is an important article of food in the Punjab only and there it is greatly consumed by the Punjabis in the form of coarse cakes toasted by the side of the open fire. This point, according to Mr. Humphries, is more important than it might appear to be, for the wheats which yield flour better suited for British consumption do not suit Indian requirements so well as the varieties or types of wheat grown in large sections of the country. Production in this country ought to be cheaper than it is, but Mr. Humphries points out that our ploughing and re-ploughing, inefficiently done at the best, runs away with the money and brings the cost up to the Australian level.

Discussing Indian wheat in detail Mr. Humphries credits Government with valuable work in studying the problems concerning wheat production, and declares that the most important work for scientists is to find or breed varieties of wheat which shall be suitable as regards type and quality to local and export requirements, to see that these varieties are drought-resistant and, perhaps above all, to see that they are rust-resistant. It is, to his mind, quite impossible to foretell what India can do in the way of exporting wheat. The discovery or breeding of drought-resistant wheats will no doubt help the crop per acre, probably the acreage under wheat, so will the further extension of irrigation. The recent discoveries as to the prevention of rust and any means that will make wheat-growing more certain in its results must have an effect on acreage, though perhaps not to the same extent as elsewhere. As Mr. Humphries points out, in India an increase of wheat production does not depend on an increase of population, for the population is already there and the area of cultivable, but at present uncultivated, land is not large. While in Australia or Canada it is largely but not exclusively a question of cereals or nothing, in India the grower has many strings to his bow sufficient to make an enormous difference in surplus for export over and above local requirements. As an exporter of wheat India has immensely improved her position. Until recently, as Mr. Humphries remarked, Indian wheat was shipped in a disgracefully dirty state, and he reminds us that twenty years ago Sir John McDougall accused us of sending home our wheat with an improper or fraudulent admixture of dirt and extraneous matter, that the abuse gradually grew more under the pressure of competition in price until something had to be done to stop the shady ways of middlemen. Now, however, we are no worse than our neighbours though our produce is still liable to a surtax on that score.

Of the rust problem Mr. Humphries had much to say and calculated that the ravages of rust cost to India a diminished revenue of two millions sterling per annum. He described the disease as a fungoid parasitical affliction which saps the vitality of the plant, hinders its breathing and weakens the straw, so that it cannot stand up so well as it ought to do. To his mind the only practical remedy is to find varieties which are either immune to its attacks or susceptible to only a moderate extent. Each country, or in the case of large countries like this, each district, has to work out its own salvation, for a variety of wheat which is immune to one variety of rust may be susceptible to another and local conditions have to be taken into account. He instances Einkorn, a primitive kind of wheat, useless as a cropper to an English farmer, which though immune to rust in England, in India will not yield grain at all. The progeny of a cross in which the parents differed as to the extent of their rust resistance have in some cases inherited the rust-resistant characteristics of the healthier parent. Professor Biffen of Cambridge has gone further and shown that immunity and susceptibility to disease is handed down to the progeny in a different ratio, so that a breeder working with two parents, one susceptible, the other immune, can predicate with certainty that in the second generation a form or forms, equalling one-quarter of the entire progeny, will be as rust-resistant or immune as the rust-resistant or immune parent is. The laws of heredity Mr. Humphries holds to apply to plants generally as to animals and to man, and he thinks it may be we are as yet recognising, only dimly, the possibilities arising from Professor Biffen's work on the inheritance of disease in wheat. The application of his discoveries may greatly increase the wheat production of the British Empire and of the world.

"A KINGDOM FOR A FLAG."

SIR ERNEST SATOW, who recently retired from the Diplomatic Service after a distinguished career, recalls, in a very interesting article in the new *Quarterly Review*, a curious episode of recent French history in which the late Comte de Chambord took the leading part. It was vaguely known that this obstinate head of the Bourbon Monarchical party was once very near being crowned King of France, but that he deliberately missed this glorious chance by holding out on what appeared to most a trifling point, namely, the colour of the flag he should accept as King. Sir Ernest Satow, now for the first time in English, narrates this curious story adequately by means of French documents but recently published by Viscomte de Meaux, M. Hanotaux and others, and shows the attitude of Chambord to be not so unreasonable as it would appear at first sight. Richard III, according to the well-known line of Shakespeare, lost his kingdom for a horse and his life too. The last descendant of the Bourbons threw away a crown for a flag, a proceeding quite in keeping with the character of his forefathers, who, according to a well known saying, learnt nothing from the past and forgot nothing of it. When Napoleon III was overthrown in the disastrous war with Germany, a provisional republic was established with Thiers for its President. The French were in favour of constitutional monarchy and Thiers was generally supposed to be appointed to make the way clear for a future King. The party in favour of establishing a permanent republic was weak, though Thiers was himself in favour of what he loosely called a "conservative republic." The monarchical party was strong but at first divided owing to the rival claims of the Bourbon and the Orleans candidates. But the latter, Comte de Paris, had the sense to withdraw in favour of Chambord, which was the more easy as he was much younger and as the Bourbon prince had no son. The monarchist party were then united in putting forward Chambord as the future King of France, and the French people were agreeable to this provided he would consent to be a constitutional sovereign. This condition was essential and very reasonable. But to Chambord, who was a true Bourbon, this was altogether repugnant. If he would be King, he would be a king like his forefathers, an absolute monarch and not the legitimate sovereign of the Revolution which the French wanted him to become. It was this that he embodied in his well-known condition of having the old white flag of the Bourbons for the emblem of France and not the tricolour flag of the Revolution, which was so popular in France. In his manifesto of July 1871 he declared that the standard of Henri IV and of Francis I cannot be given up by him. "Frenchmen, Henri V cannot abandon the white flag of Henri IV," he declared uncompromisingly. It was pretty clear that he meant also to govern like Henri IV and his other predecessors. Two years later in 1873 he reasserted this. It must be said that he was throughout outspoken and gave little cause for misunderstanding. The French people held out for the tricolour and the principles of the Revolution which it embodied, knowing very well that the Bourbon prince insisted on their giving up the principles so dear to them along with their popular flag. He declared, says Sir Ernest, that "he declined to become the legitimate sovereign of the Revolution; he intimated with perfect lucidity that he would not accept the tricolour nor the conditions which it had been sought to impose on him." Thus the last chance of the Bourbons to mount again the throne of France passed away; and it was well that it did. For Henri V, which would have been the regal name of Henri de Chambord, would never have suited the changed conditions of the French people and would almost of a certainty have attempted to rule in the spirit of his Bourbon ancestors. He wanted the old white flag of the Bourbons in order to revive the old Bourbon regime, and it was well that he did not get the flag and along with it the chance to rule in the arbitrary manner of his forefathers. The French nation wanted a king with the tricolour, that is a king with a Constitution on principles won by the Revolution and Chambord was emphatically not such a king.

FORESTS IN THE U. P.

THE last financial year generally proved uneventful to the United Provinces Forest Department. In one respect, however, trouble was experienced as a period of drought, commencing in August 1907, continued practically without intermission, except for one or two light showers in January 1908, until the break of the rains in June last. As a result the forests were extraordinarily inflammable. Fires, therefore, when once started spread with great rapidity and were only coped with with the greatest difficulty. Altogether in the Western Circle ten thousand four hundred acres were burned, a very large increase on the previous year, but, as is pointed out, the two seasons are in no way comparable. The drought also had effect on the financial side of the Forests by reducing the demand for the products. Though the actual surplus increased the total revenue decreased. The average receipts for the preceding five years were a little over fourteen and a quarter lakhs. These, in 1906-07, fell to thirteen and a quarter lakhs and last year to a little over twelve and three-quarter lakhs, but at the same time the charges fell from nine and a half lakhs in 1906-07 to six and a half lakhs last year, so that the surplus increased by two and a half lakhs which nearly doubled the percentage of surplus to gross receipts. In the Eastern Circle of the Forests the same climatic conditions had to be contended with and heavy damage resulted from fires. The financial results, however, were of a different nature. The receipts for the year, while lower than in the previous year, were higher than in the preceding quinquennium while the charges display a continual tendency to increase. The result therefore was that while the surplus was slightly higher than the average, it was considerably lower than in 1906-07, being only five and a half lakhs. The remarks, contained in the report, on the year's working may be summed up as "exceptionally hard work, under the most unfavourable circumstances, well done."

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the maintenance of the Kheddah Department in Burma for another three years.

THIRTY thousand leprous families exist in Japan, and it is now proposed by the Japanese Government to establish five centres, covering the entire country, and into these communities the lepers will gradually be gathered.

A railway carriage in which a lady was travelling to Wells was shunted into a siding at Witham by mistake. After a time the lady became anxious, but when she made her presence known the last train to Wells had left. She insisted on being taken to her destination, and finally an engine was brought up, and she proceeded to her destination.

MR. CHARLES JACOBS, professional to the Royal Isle of Wight Golf Club, has received the decoration of the bronze medal of Isabella the Catholic, awarded by the King of Spain as a mark of his appreciation of services rendered to him. Mr. Jacobs gave King Alphonso his first lessons in golf, and has had other Royal pupils.

DURING the week ending 23rd February 63½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay, of these 43½ were purchased by the Bombay Government, 1 by the farmer at Palanpur, 2 by the farmer at Cambay, 10 by the farmer at Ahmedabad, 1 by the farmer at Wai State and 6 by the farmer at Ahmednagar. During the week 32 chests were imported from Indore.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 23rd February was 772, giving a death-rate of 39·14 per annum per thousand as against 48·23 the corresponding period of last year, and 64·57 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 80 died from fevers; 94, plague; 24, small-pox; 3, measles; 5, cholera; 5, leprosy; 39, phthisis; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 192, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 36, still-born; 103, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 12; Hindu of other caste, 379; Hindu low caste, 70; Musulman, 171; Parsi, 14; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 37; Eurasian, 2; European, 1; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 395 as against 412 the corresponding period of last year, and 387 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE NEW FIGURE.

A Sartorial Sensation.

MODES FOR MEN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

ALTHOUGH the models for the spring do not arrive in London for at least another ten days the great authorities, mostly men by the way, who constitute the Cabinet of Fashion in Paris have allowed the secret of the new modes to leak out. And it is a sensational one. For months past extreme attenuation has been the ideal of the woman of fashion, who has taken courses of physical exercises, dieted herself, cast aside frills and furbelows and donned a Directoire gown in triumph. The fashionable figure has in fact suggested a furled sunshade. And now, if the arbiters of fashion are to have their way we are to rush to the opposite extreme. Full skirts and paniers, yes paniers, on the hips are to be worn and there is even a whisper of the crinoline. A more more complete transformation than from the Directoire to the panier style could scarcely be imagined. The Directoire fits the form with a glove-like closeness. Hips are practically abolished and the waist is many inches above the normal waist line. In the new type of gown we have the elongated waist line coming to a point back and front, the full skirt and the distended hips.

WHY THE FASHION HAS CHANGED.

Needless to say this news has caused quite a sensation at the dressmaker's ateliers, where gowns for Egypt and the Riveira are still being made on the Directoire plan. Of course the full panier effect will be a matter of time but several of the fashionable dressmakers tell me that long waists and full skirts will be worn immediately now that the Paris authorities have made their decision known.

The change, it seems, is welcomed by many classes of trades and was regarded as inevitable. The Directoire fashion has spelt loss of money all round and practically the only people who have benefitted are the few enterprising firms who have specialised in patented undergarments intended to take the place of the discarded skirts. The lingerie makers, for instance, have had a sad time. The dainty frilled underskirts of nainsook and muslin edged with lace went out when the Directoire styles came in. Belt-makers suffered for a fashion which had no regard for the waist. Belts, in fact, have practically disappeared from the shops during the last few months. Most serious of all, the blouse trade, which has steadily grown year after year until it assumed enormous proportions, suffered a heavy loss. That essentially modern garment the blouse, whether it took the form of a dainty slip of net and lace, or crepe de chine, or a smart tailor made shirt of flannel or silk, had no place in the Directoire outfit.

Considering that it has had all these influences against it it is surprising that the Directoire vogue has enjoyed such a long lease of life.

Of course the world of fashion will not rush from Directoire slimness to the generous lines of the panier skirt all at once. Fashions in this country have to filter through Wood-street—the London headquarters of the great manufacturers who provide the sinews of war wherewith a new fashion bearing the Paris hall mark is reproduced and launched for the benefit of women generally. And these manufacturers have been giving all their attention to the production of satin and satin-faced fabrics. Hundreds of thousands of yards of satin have been woven in the new spring colours. This satin is supple and pliable in the extreme. Therefore, although the waist will be inches longer and the skirts yards fuller, we shall probably continue to see the graceful lines introduced by the Directoire vogue, an effect to which this satin is specially adapted.

MONEY LOST ON BIG HATS.

Now that those West End firms which are run as limited companies are producing their balance sheets for last year, we are beginning to realise the disastrous effect of recent feminine fashions on trade. Take the enormous Merry Widow hats for instance. Last summer women spent more on hats than perhaps they had ever been known to do before. Hats at forty guineas apiece were by no means unusual, so large was the quantity of feathers required to ornament a full size Merry Widow. Quite ordinary hats made according to the fashionable dimensions cost ten or twelve guineas. Now it might be supposed that a season on which women spent five or six times their usual allowance on hats put out gold into the coffers of the milliners. Nothing of the kind. One of the largest and most fashionable of West End millinery firms attributed a decline of over £4,000 in its profits largely, if not entirely, to the abnormally large headgear. This type of hat, it goes on to explain, required a very large quantity of expensive trimming and much higher profits are made on the hat which is sold for two or three guineas than for the feathered confection at five times that price.

SILVER GREY FOR MEN.

I have written at length on the subject of the new spring fashions for women and now perhaps it would be interesting to have a glimpse of her masculine escort in his new spring attire. This week I have had an opportunity of discussing the new modes as they affect men with two leading authorities on masculine fashions, the Editor of "The Tailor and Cutter," and the Editor of "Men's Wear."

Silver grey, according to these gentlemen, is to be the favourite colour of the spring and summer, even the hat band on the new high crowned, narrow-brimmed straw hat being of a delicate grey shade.

The Directoire morning coat has arrived for men just as the Directoire vogue for women is taking its departure. This garment is declared to be a highly successful combination of frock and morning coat. It buttons with four buttons, the last one being well above the natural waist line. It has full skirts and a high waisted effect.

Morning coats, I learn, will be worn instead of frock coats by the younger generation of bridegrooms. Another novelty is the pleated trouser. The new season's trousers, it appears, are to be set in pleats at the top. This style of garment is specially recommended for the man burdened with avordupois.

There is only one tie for the man who makes any pretence of being in the fashion, and that is the open-ended cravat which is worn for all occasions, formal and informal. Another feature of the spring mode is the eclipse of the fancy vest. A season or so ago there was a fine clash of vivid colours, but in the spring of 1909 when the masculine fancy is to lightly turn to thoughts of silver grey the fancy vest is condemned as a "middle class article." The Panama will have no place in men's millinery but the straw felder built on the lines of an ordinary soft felt hat will carry all before it, at least so say my two authorities.

MISS CHARLESWORTH AND THE MUSIC HALLS.

Unmistakeable signs are being shown that the public are revolting against the tendency of the modern music-hall manager to engage any person, irrespective of their talent as a music-hall performer, who has become notorious, to appear on their stage. A year or so ago when Robert Wood, who was tried and acquitted for the Camden Town murder, was engaged by a London music-hall, public indignation became so great that the proprietors hurriedly rescinded the contract.

Two cases have occured within the past two weeks, which, although not quite so glaring as the case of a man who had just been tried for his life appearing on the stage, to pander to what could only be a morbid curiosity, have again shown that the great majority of music-hall patrons will have none of these "freak engagements."

Mrs. Carry Nation, as I mentioned last week, was announced to appear at one of the halls but met with such a hostile reception that after her first appearance the manager declared that in the interests of public order it would be necessary to cancel her contract.

And now Miss Violet Charlesworth, the famous missing lady motorist, has met with an equal outburst of public disapproval on her debut on the music-hall stage. Miss Charlesworth's appearance was in fact an altogether pitiable exhibition. She was too nervous to sing as arranged, and her manager had to ask the indulgence of her audience, but although some few applauded by far the greater number greeted her with boos and hisses.

Perhaps these two fiascos, which, by the way, both occurred at the same hall, will do more than a little to induce managers to rely upon the professional music hall artiste.

NEW ORDER OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has just opened the first Training College for Sunday School teachers to be established in this country. Hitherto the Sunday School teacher has muddled along as best she could without any systematic training. But the discerning modern child, as Miss Faithfull the Principal of Cheltenham Ladies College (the institution which has supplied the new college with its teaching staff) pointed out at the opening ceremony, has weighed the Sunday School teacher in the balance and found her sadly wanting. Children nowadays are quite able to appreciate the difference between the college-trained, highly-certificated teacher of the day schools and the lady amateur however well-meaning who tries to impart instruction to them on Sundays. They have a wholesome respect for the woman who has learned her business. And so Sunday School teachers are to be trained in the method of teaching. They are to study child psychology, elocution, the art of story telling and a score of other subjects at their college at Blackheath. Ladies only will be admitted as residential students and the full course of training will cover at least a year.

ART OF WALTZING.

The waltz is practically the only dance given a place in the average ball-room programme and yet, in spite of the multitude of opportunities for practising it, one sees very little good waltzing.

An enterprising member has come to the rescue of those who either waltz badly or do not waltz at all, with a waltz chart giving life-size imprints of the human foot in each of the six positions which go to a waltz revolution. The chart is spread on the ground and all one has to do is to place one's feet on the foot-prints. Twenty minutes of this, according to the inventor, Mr. H. P. White, the head of a firm of manufacturing stationers, will result in a perfect mastery of the art of waltzing. The idea of the life-size chart, so Mr. White told me, came to him fully ten years ago but it has only just occurred to him to put the chart on the market. Before he thought of the permanent chart he used to chalk the foot-prints on the floor, but this method was not very satisfactory. The time involved in chalking the waltz steps accurately was considerable and the chalk easily rubbed off.

A WRITER in a Home paper recalls that Coquelin "aine," whose death occurred recently, introduced Felix Faure, then a tradesman at Havre, to Gambetta in 1875, and this introduction was the beginning of a political career that finished with Faure's being elected President of the Republic, and vitally affecting the course of modern French history.

THE German Emperor has become an emigration agent. He is desirous that impecunious aristocrats who cannot make a living in Germany should emigrate to German South-West Africa and become useful members of that Germany colony. He has lent Baron de Schmid £2,500 to enable him to settle in German South-West Africa and begin life again as a farmer. His Majesty desires that Baron de Schmid's example be followed by other members of the aristocracy who find it difficult to live comfortably in Germany.

of those nearest and dearest by their natural guardians, etc. all being dictated by panic and by the fear of separation from those ailing on account of compulsory isolation. No ties, no subterfuges and no chicanery were too much for the purpose; and when fair means failed, foul was resorted to without the least compunction to circumvent the efforts of the plague authority. A change in the plague policy led to a remarkable improvement among the people but it did not succeed in making the hospitals any more popular. If 12 epidemics of plague with all their painful and bitter experience have not availed to materially alter their attitude towards hospitals, it is impossible to say what will. Thousands of patients have left the portals of our hospitals, hale and sound after plague, but how many have advised their castemen to resort to them? They have had personal experience of the care and attention bestowed and of the devotion for their welfare, but their rooted indifference has been scarcely touched. Sanitary knowledge alone is the remedy, and we shall have to wait for a considerable period for this desired consummation. That time also is in its favour is indicated by the gradual increase in the number of voluntary admissions.

In spite of the above disadvantages three of the Municipal hospitals have done good and useful work, To take the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals only, there have been treated within their walls (since 1896 and 1898 respectively) 48,372 for the following diseases:—

Plague	...	...	22,033
Relapsing Fever	...	...	9,542
Cholera	...	...	1,615
Small-pox	...	...	5,965
Chicken-pox	...	...	733
Measles	...	...	507
Mumps	...	...	52
Whooping Cough	...	...	13
Erysipelas	...	...	106
General Diseases (observation cases)	...	...	7,806

If 1,438 patients treated at the Arthur Road Hospital prior to 1896 were to be added, the total comes very nearly to 50,000.

These figures therefore demonstrate that the reluctance of the people is gradually breaking down and that at no distant date, a large majority of infectious cases, will be dealt with at our public Hospitals, thus reducing the mortality among the sick, and circumscribing the area of infection.

Statement showing the total number of patients treated for various Infectious Diseases at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals:—

Disease.	Arthur Road Hospital 1896-1908 *	Maratha Hospital, 1898-1908.
Plague	6,401	15,532
Relapsing Fever	7,297	2,245
Cholera	1,470	145
Small pox	5,369	596
Chicken pox	702	31
Measles	493	14
Mumps	52	.....
Whooping Cough ...	13	.....
Erysipelas	94	12
General Diseases ...	2,986	4,820
Total ...	24,977	23,395

INDIAN D. P. H. REQUIRED.

Major Hutchinson was next called upon to read a paper and commented on the difficulties attendant in carrying out sanitary reforms owing to the lack of funds. Sanitary legislation meant education in properly appointed schools and he also emphasised the fact that an Indian Diploma in Public Health should be established as it was manifestly hard lines on the Native of India to have to undergo the heavy expenses of proceeding to the United Kingdom for the purpose of obtaining the D. P. H. He also stated there should be three classes of Health Officers, all qualified doctors and experts in sanitary science and graded in acordance with the population of the districts. He deprecated the frequent changing of health officers.

Lt.-Col. Smyth was called upon to read his paper, but not being present, the paper, an excellent one was ably read by Dr. Sorab K. Nariman M.D., the main point discussed being the importance of stamping out malaria.

Dr. Clemshaw, after commenting upon the excellence of the previous paper, stated that sanitation was difficult as there were different powers in different parts of India, and different powers under different local Acts. Villages had no sanitary Acts at all. Some form of Consolidation Act was required. Sanitary experts, wherever they were, were hampered by the control of laymen. Take the simple example of a house pronounced unfit for habitation in Calcutta. The owner was prosecuted and was brought before a magistrate who was in no sense a sanitary expert and unable therefore to deal properly with the case.

Colonel Dyson continued the discussion by observing that we laboured under many disabilities and that distinguished sanitary officers had often been considered greater nuisances than the nuisance they had to remove. Dr. Turner he observed sketched the appointment of a Sanitary Board for this country in the lines of England, but he considered it as yet, too previous for this country. The people were not sufficiently alive to the advantages of sanitarium. Compulsory legislation did not make any efforts. Improvement was brought about by deffusion of knowledge by wide publicity. Success would depend on how we could arouse public sympathy in this country and he recommended enlisting the vernacular papers for this purpose.

"FAR FETCHED REMARKS."

The discussion was continued by Dr. Sukkia, who drew attention to the numbers of drains dry per water pipes etc., and left open too long and unnecessarily so, thereby promoting needing places for malarial mosquitoes. He did not believe in continued tenure of Health Officers in office but a five years' appointment as he thought that it prolonged too long a period in office the Health Officer would become a regular fossil. These remarks were recieved with merriment. He next disagreed with the following remarks on the Parsi customs in Dr. Turner's paper and which had not been read to the meeting, viz., "The corpse is then dressed by them and placed apart in a room on the groundfloor on stone slabs, where no one is allowed to approach or touch the body. In the interval before removal of the body to the Tower of Silence, which invariably takes place in the morning between 8 and 9 and in the afternoon between 3 and 4 a priest (audhiaro) continuously chants prayers before the body, the object being to neutralize the evil effects of the low spirits which are supposed to hover round the body etc., etc.," He appeared very indignant stigmatising these remarks as very far fetched. The habit of the priest saying prayers beside the corpse dated back over 1,200 years. The Khandia was there to sit by the body for the purpose of keeping off rats and cats and they also performed the very necessary duty of burning frank incense, the smoke of which was surely some sort of disinfectant.

Dr. Turner, the President, having allowed Dr. Sukkia to speak for more than the time limit, here intervened and informed Dr. Sukkia he was willing to withdraw his (Dr. Turners) remarks on this subject.

The discussion on these papers was then considered closed and Khan Bahadur Dr. Choksey began an admirable address on small pox, but was interrupted by a native gentleman from Gujarat who got up an said he had a few words to say on Dr. Turner's address. The latter informed him there were several more papers to read and the time was getting very limited but on his saying that he would only require a few minutes, Dr. Turner consented to let him address the meeting after Dr. Choksey had finished his paper. An important point which stood out in the latter's paper was the great necessity of isolating not only the patient suffering from smallpox but also the people who had been incontract with him. These latter are too often allowed to go loose with their injected clothes upon them and so carry disease to others who have not been protected by efficient vaccination. The discussion on sanitation was then re-opened by the native gentleman from Gujarat. His speech was very impressive and well delivered but far exceeded the few minutes he had been allowed and consequently had to be cut short.

Dr. Patel then arose and asked to be allowed to address the meeting and he was permitted to say a few words, amongst which he deprecated Dr. Turner's drawing invidious comparisons between Europeans and Indians.

DISINFECTION OF NATIVE HOUSES.

"The Disinfection of Native Habitations to limit the Spread of Infectious Diseases" was the subject of a paper next read by Major J. W. Cornwall:—"In disinfecting," he said, "the immediate aim is to destroy the infecting germs of certain communicable diseases either before they have found entrance into the body as a measures of prophylaxis, or after they have escaped from the body to prevent them from gaining access to other hosts.

Before this purpose can be successfully accomplished the life history of the particular organism to be dealt with, including both its intra and extra corporeal phases, must be known and at the same time the properties of the disinfectant to be employed must be clearly understood.

In practice there are few diseases in India in which disinfection, i. e., the immediate destruction of the infecting germ by chemical or physical means, is possible and none in which disinfection suffices without auxiliary sanitary measures.

In this paper I shall concern myself with only the three principal infective diseases with which sanitary officers have to deal in India, namely, cholera, plague and small-pox; disinfection on a large scale is seldom required for any others and that which applies to these three is likewise applicable with modifications to all the rest.

By far the great amount of disinfection in this land has to be trusted for its execution to native officials who possess no knowledge but that comprised in the local instructions laid down for their guidance, and even that, it is regretted, is often not applied agreeably either to reason or to conscience.

The aim of medical officers of health must be, therefore, to simplify both theory and practice to the uttermost degree to allow room for as little error as possible in practice while furnishing adequate reasons for all that is to be done, so that the disinfectors may go to work with understanding minds and be able to modify their proceedure in right directions as circumstances may demand.

To act up to this principle it is evident in the first place that a disinfecting gang must be regularly trained if results which are worth anything are to be expected from their labours. It is not sufficient to give a few demonstrations to a failed matriculate and send him off with a cartload of chemicals to collect hands in any village he may go to for the performance of his ritual. Large sums of money have in the past been fruitlessly expended in wages and chemicals by expeditions of this nature.

We must make the most of the small amount of exact knowledge we have of the diseases above mentioned, but to go beyond it and to expend our forces in the realms of the unknown is to make an unjustifiable demand on the public purse.

A SCARCE PRACTICE.

In the case of small-pox disinfection is scarcely practised outside a few of the large municipal towns and by no means universally in these. What do we know about small-pox and how far is disinfection calculated to prevent its spread? We know nothing of the causative agent of the disease beyond the fact that it is due to an organism placed with several others somewhere between bacteria and protoza in a class named Chlamydozoa by Prowazek and Strongylo plasma by Lipschutz, having affinities with both groups but falling into line with neither. We do not know how the organism leaves the body except that the dried matter from the pustules is capable of transferring the disease inoculated into the cutis of a susceptible individual, nor do we know what happens to it in the intervals between epidemics or why sporadic cases occur.

The accepted theory is that the disease is air borne* but to my mind there is little evidence to support this and in my experience there is a great deal to be said against it. What good then can be expected from disinfection? The causative agent whether air borne or insect borne has been shown by the cumulative experience of ages to cling to the body, the clothes and the immediate surroundings of the patient and it can be rendered inert by many of the disinfecting Agents at our disposal just as surely as vaccine lymph can, if similarly treated. We hold, therefore, that apart from vaccination a considerable measure of safety can be secured for the inmates of a small-pox infected house, if not also to their neighbours, by the careful disinfection of the body of the patient and of every article of clothing which has been anywhere near him, the bed, bedding, furniture, floor and walls of all the rooms he may have occupied since the disease declared itself, together with any books or other articles he may have used.

It is here that the judgment of the person in charge of the disinfecting gang must be allowed play, and when the patient is only a tenant in a large house containing several families, he from his knowledge of their caste, position and customs must decide how far it is advisable to carry the disinfection outside the stricken tenant's quarters.

Passing to cholera we are on safer ground. We know that the infecting organism finds entrance through the mouth and leaves the body with the natural discharges. We can therefore secure safety by disinfecting and taking other steps to render innocuous all food and drink likely to have been contaminated, and at the same time taking precautions with regard to the discharges and all clothes, articles and places which may have been soiled by them. Disinfection need proceed no further, but even this much calls for the exercise of knowledge and discretion.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

Coming to plague we touch the root of the whole matter as far as India is concerned. Prior to its outbreak disinfection was spasmodically practised by a few health officers. But little was generally known of either methods or material. So little that in the early days of plague, I had it on good authority, half a ton of calomel was purchased by a certain municipality in lieu of corrosive sublimate and a suspension of this drug in water was squirted into plague infested house.

Concerning plague we know that pneumonic patients cough and spit out immense numbers of virulent bacilli and that other persons can be directly infected thereby by inhalations or indirectly by means of soiled bedding and garments. We know that fleas can abstract plague bacilli with the blood they suck and can infect other animals subsequently and perhaps man also, and we know that plague bacilli can be inoculated directly into a wound. Some also maintain that the discharges are infective and that food and drink can become contaminated.

By the disinfection of soiled articles of apparel, bedding, furniture, floors and walls the destruction of adherent bacilli can be ensured, and by the use of a suitable pulicide errant fleas may be exterminated; discharges may also be rendered non-infective. Beyond this disinfection cannot help us It does not come within the scope of this paper to discuss the utility of such measures as rat destruction, evacuation or destruction of habitations. I merely desire to indicate what we may expect to be able to effect by disinfection. In the matter of plague the judgment of the disinfecting officer is again called into play; in a large house he must decide what ought to be disinfected to secure the utmost benefit to the occupiers and what articles and parts of the house may safely be left alone.

Having cleared the way by explaining what we require of our disinfectants I will now shortly discuss the means themselves.

The ideal disinfectant is a very rapidly diffusible and penetrating gas which is incompatible with the life of micro-organisms and insects in high dilution with air and in a moment of time. Even were such an instrument available it would not be all sufficient.

We may at once put aside as impracticable in India disinfection by the action of all forms of gases on rooms, either generated in or pumped into a room, which have so far been employed to this end. The number of houses to which such a method could be successfully applied is so small even in large towns that the cost of the outlay could never be returned. Of liquid disinfectants not one in my opinion is so easily used, effective and cheap as either cyllin or izal, and these will operate on house interiors, discharges, clothing and, in fact, on anything which can come into contact with water without damage.

I have seen in actual use or described a variety of both ingenious and cumbrous contrivances for the application of liquid disinfectants but none of such universal service as a collection of tubs, buckets and tin mugs.

Disinfection of clothes by boiling may occasionally be economical on a small scale, but can seldom be turned to account with advantage in practice.

Steam disinfection is only practicable at large centres, such as ports and railway detention camps, and then only touches clothes and bedding. Even for routine use in a Presidency town I found liquid disinfectants preferable.

DISINFECTION OF WELLS.

Some reference must here be made to the routine disinfection of wells during times of cholera by potassium permanganate. This custom, I believe, is largely the outcome of the work of Mr. Hankin of Agra published some 14 years ago. Medical Officers all over the country have reported annually on the results following its use, mostly favourably, some few adversely, but these reports have been merely opinions substantiated by no acceptable evidence one way or the other. I have come to consider that the chief merit of the method is to keep people off the use of a certain well the contamination of which probability points to.

A single specific instance is within my experience in which there seemed to be some negative evidence on the subject. Cholera broke out in a small village which derived its sole water supply from three or four wells in the sand. These wells were rigorously treated with permanganate daily, the people continued to use the water, having no other, and cholera still spread. Good water was then brought daily in tank carts to the village and the inhabitants were convinced that the well water was dangerous. The epidemic promptly ceased and the tank cart supply was kept up for a month, after which the people were allowed to revert to the wells with no ill effect.

The question ought to be settled definitely, one way or the other, for it is a grave mistake to give people a sense of security if there is room for error and doubt in the minds of those who ought to know It has been on my mind for a number of years to conduct some further experiments on this point but a suitable opportunity has never offered itself. I think that a suggestion might well issue from this Congress that some officer be deputed by Government to make the necessary investigations.

* In this connection the experiments of Green (Journal of Hygiene Vol. 3. No. 4. Sept. 1903) are of interest. He found that dried, powdered vaccine lymph withstood a temperature of 60deg. C. for 51 minutes, 37deg. C. for more than 20 days and 100deg. C. for 5 minutes, showing itself to be far more resistant to heat than lymph preserved in any liquid or semi-solid medium.

A WELL WORN SUBJECT.

Disinfection and its practice has been a well worn subject of recent years and it is difficult to present any part of it in a new light. It can scarcely be considered apart from other sanitary measures and is of less importance than most. Nevertheless it has loomed largely in the eyes of the powers-that-be and a complexity that is not altogether its own has been imparted to it. Once the objects in view are known and the working of the appliances at hand is understood, only ordinary judgment on the part of the disinfecting officer is required to enable him to direct the proper disinfection of any habitation, be it mat hut, mud hut, pukka building, chawl, tenement or palace. Without the available knowledge of the disease to be dealt with or of the action of the appliances provided, and lacking the intelligence necessary to adapt his means to circumstances, no disinfecting officer is likely to perform work of value.

It is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health of the town or district to keep himself in touch with the latest developments in the art of disinfection and to decide on the disinfectants which are to be used by his gangs. Knowing as I do that there is much money wasted by haphazard disinfection and often little good effected, I am of opinion that the more time and money spent on the education and maintenance of an intelligent band of disinfectors the better results will be obtained in the end, which signifies the saving of money by the efficacious application of a smaller quantity of disinfectant and the arrest of disease by the action of the preventive at the proper points.

In conclusion the matters to which I desire to invite the attention of this Congress are:—

(1) The desirability of teaching all persons employed in disinfection work the nature of the disease they are engaged to limit, of explaining the object of the measures they are required to take, and in addition, of imparting to them a working knowledge of the properties of the disinfectants to be employed.

(2) The want of experimental data concerning the action of potassium permanganate in wells and reservoirs contaminated with cholera.

This ended the discussions of the Congress.

BOMBAY SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

We here print the remainder of the important paper by Drs. J. J. Cursetjee and D. D. Master which space would not permit us to publish in full in yesterday's issue.

Taking the latter, i.e., the "proper disposal of the nightsoil"—first, various methods and principles for its removal have been suggested, amongst the best and the best being the Hydraulic System of Mr. Baldwin Latham and the "Shone" and the "Liernur Pneumatic System." But many of them are not easily applicable or adaptable to our city, and almost all of them cannot approach the comparatively superior merits of the water carriage system. The "Shone Pneumatic System" working by air ejectors has, however, proved to have worked well in several towns in which it has been adopted, and the Bombay Municipality have, therefore, going against the strong condemnation of it by Mr. Baldwin Latham, finally adopted it in the sectional drainage of certain districts, and it is already fully working for some time past at Colaba. But the problem of the disposal of the larger portion of the city's nightsoil can only be properly solved in our city, as elsewhere, by the adoption of the most sanitary and expeditious method known at the present day, viz, the "Water Carriage System"—and this has already been adopted in the greater part of our city. For its (the water carriage system) proper working and success, however, it is very essential that almost all the houses in the various districts of the city, except such small tenements and huts as cannot possibly be made to do so, should be connected with the sewers by means of the water-closets as expeditiously as possible, provided the water-supply is also improved side by side.

There would be one great relief immediately apparent if the privies of all the houses in the city were thus connected up. And that would be the abolition of the present abominable system of basket removal of the nightsoil by the halalkhore and of all the attendant nuisances and evils in its wake. Another practical advantage would be a very considerable decrease in the very heavy item of annually recurring and steadily increasing expenditure on this basket removal system, which at present amounts to nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees. There would also be an end to the difficulty of finding sufficient accommodation even at greatly enhanced rent, for the large body of men employed, or the difficulty of providing them with specially built sanitary chawls at great Municipal expense, as an alternative. It would also do away with the trouble of controlling and replacing them when on strike. Further, the large number of nightsoil depots, at present serving as no many intolerable nuisances in certain parts of the city, would also go their way with the halalkhores, and allow the people of those localities to breathe in a little more pure air than at present, with a grateful sigh of relief. The recommendations of the present Health Officer in this connection are hence well worth serious consideration. He has put the advantages and objections to the water carriage system so clearly and pithily that we will quote them here in his own words:—

HEALTH OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

"Recommendations—

1. That no new house be allowed to adopt the privy basket system.
2. That, where possible, all the houses be put on the water carriage system.
3. That where it is impossible to provide water carriage, the receptacle to be water-tight.
4. The builder of the house to have the option of a water-closet, or a shaft discharging on to a receiver connected with the sewer. A modern water-closet need not be insisted on but the intermediate system should be the alternative.

Advantages—

(a) The nightsoil will be removed at once without hand labour.

(b) The nightsoil will not be carried through the streets.

(c) The gullies will not be always damp and will not stink. The soil and air will not be polluted, and the air in the gullies will then be of value to health instead of the cause of disease.

(d) The expense of providing halalkhores and depots will be avoided, and there will be a diminished annual expenditure.

(e) The soil will not be polluted with sullage water.

(f) All the waste water could be used for flushing.

(g) One halalkhore will be able to flush or clean as many privies as are now done by a dozen,

Objections—

(i) Initial expense to landlords, viz., cost of conveying old privy to water system. This will be small and more than counterbalanced by the reduction of the halalkhore tax and the improvement in his property.

(ii) Water-pressure.—The pressure varies in different parts of the city and cannot be relied upon to supply the top floor of every four-storied house. But in many parts of the city it is equal to 30 lbs. once in 24 hours. This is, however, no objection to the system I advocate. Great water pressure will not be required and all the flushing automatic or hand will be done in the gully, in addition to which the waste water from "nahanies" will be used and the ablution water in the shaft, sufficient to cleanse it.

(iii) Blockage.—No more than now, each receiver would be cleansed and flushed daily or oftener automatically."

The advantages are so many and so obvious, and the objections to its general introduction so few and insignificant, except one—very strong one—that it hardly requires any further discussion. But the one objection, viz., the present insufficiency of water-pressure, is worthy of more careful consideration from different points of view than is given to it. We are afraid the Health Officer has thrown this real difficulty aside a little too lightly. Both he and the Executive Engineer are of opinion that all the conditions absolutely necessary for the proper and efficient working of the water carriage system are obtainable at present, and they think the present intermittent, irregular, and scanty domestic supply of water "is amply sufficient to remove the nightsoil by the water carriage system." The Health Officer, in a letter to the Commissioner, dated the 24th October, 1905, says: "At the present time all the waste water of the "nahani" and the bathing places discharges on to the open gully drain and it has been frequently pointed out that all this water could be utilised for flushing the drain of the water carrige system, and no nightsoil left in the privies or gullies."

Others, however, think that for the universal adoption and satisfactory working of the water-closet system in Bombay, a more constant and plentiful supply of water than is obtainable at present, or is probable in the future, is absolutely necessary. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, for instance, says in his letter of 16th May, 1906: "There only remains for me to make some remarks in regard to the proposal to use the "nahani" water for flushing. I am entirely opposed to this proposal, which is apparently suggested by Messrs. Marsland and Price, as I see from the original papers that the description quoted in the report is a copy of the notes forwarded by them with their design. The experience of the Drainage Department teaches us that all sorts of foreign material is passed through "nahanies," and this would be caught in the syphon of the proposed flushing-tank. Such flushing tanks with such material poured into them could not work efficiently for long, and there would be great difficulty besides great nuisance in cleaning the tanks. But if added to that, the soil pipes were to be choked with a compound mixture of night-soil and kutchra, the result would be disastrous. I can see no advantage in the scheme at all. A further objection is that if one floor were unoccupied, the next floor would get no flushing for its water-closets." The Corporation, however, at the instance of their Special Committee appointed to consider and report on the conditions and working of the drainage system of the city, sanctioned the necessary expenditure more than two years ago, for giving a fair trial to this modified or "intermediate system of water carriage" as it has been styled, and requested the Health Officer to report on their working at an early date. No final report, as far as we are aware, has yet been finally received by the Corporation. Theoretically this system of "modified water carriage" appeared feasible. Practically it has been found to be, we are told, a failure.

RAPID REFUSE COLLECTION.

As regards the question of the rapid collection and disposal of the city's refuse, although it has continued to exercise the minds of our successive Health Officers and Executive Engineers considerably for years past, yet, unfortunately for the city, without attaining the much desired rapidity of removal or abatement of the intolerable nuisance that continues to exist and flourish in the city even to the present day. The antiquated system of removal of the enormous daily refuse of the rapidly expanding city by "kutchra" carts and bullocks has not advanced one whit, we venture to say, from what it was a quarter or perhaps half a century back. The antiquated model of the old pattern "kutchra" cart has not been much improved upon, and to this day it jogsalong its creaking noisy way, freely scattering its noisome contents over the roads, and is being dragged by a pair of half-starved languid bullocks, as it did twenty or thirty years ago. But in this the Health Officer does not lie with the Health Department. After several reports and many letters, on the subject of collection and removal, to the Commissioner and the Corporation, our energetic and able Health Officer in a spirit of extreme vexation and almost of despair, says, in a letter dated 15th August, 1905! "No substantial improvement in the conservancy of the city can ever be accomplished until a more speedy system of disposing of refuse is adopted. I again strongly advise that the Corporation be informed of the whole subject relating to the removal of refuse by rail from first to last, as it is a matter of vital importance, and owing to the opposition of the Railway Company to provide railway transit is apparently beyond the powers of the Executive to insist upon. The matter is so important to the city, that failing a better system of removal of refuse by rail direct from depots in the city, as I have so ardently advocated, we must resort to destructors in various parts of the city and districts. . . . . What I wish to specially emphasize is that the present system of dust-bin carts, and haulage through the streets by bullock carts, is one of the greatest nuisances and exposures in the city and primitive to a degree, and which should not be tolerated in a city like Bombay." The Health Officer has tried his best and made considerable efforts during his regime of nearly eight years to improve this state of things. But there has been very little progress, and his efforts have not been successful in coping with it owing to certain difficulties put in his way by a want of sympathetic co-operation from our two railways, the G. I. P., and the B. B. & C. I., especially the former, and the Port Trust. The Health Officer proposed to provide sidings and loading platforms at Colaba, Carnac Bridge, Wadi Bunder, Byculla, Mazagon, and Sion, for the deposit and subsequent carriage of town sweeping from those places by rail, to Mahalaxmi by connection with the present regular "cuttchra train service," and on to Deonar. The B. B. & C. I. were somewhat favourable to discussing the proposal to establish such sidings at Colaba and Carnac Bridge. But the Port Trust objected to leasing land for any such siding on their property, and the G. I. P. set their face absolutely against any such sidings anywhere on their line, because of the nuisance they would to a certain extent create and took shelter behind the flimsy excuse of "no room" available. They even demurred to carrying the "kutchra" over their line by any but specially enhanced rates, and very disinterestedly and coolly advised the Health Officer to deal with the foul traffic otherwise than by conveyance over the rail. A long correspondence ensued and dragged on between the Health Officer and the G.I.P. Ry. for nearly five years, but without any result. And the former had at last to give it up in sheer disgust, as a hopeless job. It is to be very much regretted that bodies like the two Railways and the Port Trust, which are benefitting so largely by the industry and energy of the city's population and whose interests are so bound up with theirs, should instead of actively co-operating in their sanitary welfare, thus selfishly and obstinately resist all progress, simply because it would inconvenience them somewhat. For the "kutchra" can only be removed quickly outside the city, either by the two local railway lines, or by a special arrangement with the new Electric Tramway Service. The Tramway Company are bound, we believe, by the terms of their contract, to carry the city's refuse by special wagons on their lines. But as the scheme to be matured and sanctioned, and the rolling stock and other special plant to be ordered, will require another three to five years in the present rather dislocated and uncertain working of the Company's passengers traffic service. But after all, it seems as if the people would still have to wait and bear their intolerable loads with ungrudging resignation, till such time as the Electric Tram Service is ready.

THE DUST-BIN CARTS.

Meanwhile, however, something must be done to give relief to our long suffering city from this great nuisance. At present, the conservancy of the city is divided into wards and sections, and for each of these a certain number of scavenging carts and bullocks, drain carts, cesspool carts and cart drivers, as well as street scavengers, are located. The roads and streets of the city are swept by these scavengers twice a day, once between 6 and 10 a. m. and a second time beween 1 and 4 p. m. But prior to its removal, the street kutchra as well as all other kind of refuse, such as small carcases of dead animals, stable sweepings, trade refuse, and vegetable refuse and garbage from the various markets, etc., is mostly collected and thrown in, all mixed up, into those unsavoury abominations known euphemistically as "dust-bin carts." This large heap of refuse lies rotting for several hours at a time in the heat and moisture of our tropical climate not only in the carts, but littered all round the cartstand, till it is removed by a passing scavenging cart on its way to the Tardeo Flats, whence it is removed by rail to Deonar. Only two trips to Tardeo are possible for a pair of bullocks, and even for this, the number of bullocks and carts is quite insufficient, as we have already seen while discussing the causes. According to the Health Officer at least 1,800 scavenging carts and 3,000 bullocks are necessary, whereas we have less than 1,200 carts and 2,500 bullocks, out of which a certain proportion of both bullocks and carts are always on the "sick list." The Health Officer himself says: "To keep the city clean under these circumstances is almost impossible." The only way in which this can be done, is either to very largely increase the present number of carts and bullocks, or to adopt a better and more expeditious method of removal. The Health Officer is not at all in favour, and very rightly too, of increasing the present number, necessitating a very large initial expenditure and a large increase in the annually recurring one, and thereby considerably delaying the introduction of a better conservancy service until such time as the extra 600 carts are built and ready for service. Besides, such large additions at great cost would naturally tend to perpetuate the present cart and bullock system on the score of economy. A better and more expeditious method of removal can be adopted if the city's refuse could be removed by means of the railways. But the railways absolutely refuse to give us the necessary facilities for such removal, the Port Trust won't assist us, and the Tramway Company are not able to do it for some time to come. The best course, under the circumstances, appears to be, apparently, to adopt a system of "steam motor traction," by which the city's refuse may be more frequently and much more expeditiously collected and hauled away to Tardeo and Mahalaxmi sidings than at present, until such time as the Tramway Company are able to do it for us by electric traction on their lines. From Mahalaxmi it may be carried on to Deonar by the existing railway, for filling in the large areas of law-lying grounds which will be available there for a number of years yet, or it may be collected at suitable places within and outside the city, where, if need be in the future, installations for burning the "kutchra" may be set up in the shape of "incinerators or destructors."

MOTOR HAULAGE.

The Health Officer has embodied his views on the subject of "haulage of refuse by motors" in a letter to the Commissioner, dated 21st April, 1908, and has suggested in it a provisional scheme for the collection and disposal of refuse by means of motors and incinerators, for immediate adoption, until such time as a more complete service, working in connection with the city's Electric Tramway Co., can be elaborated and organised. His idea is to have as an experimental measure a certain number of self-contained motor vehicles, say three for the present which could be placed at conveniently situated depots such as Colaba, Paltan Road, and the C. Ward Stables, into which the contents of the existing dust-bin carts could be emptied by means of the scavening carts. The vehicles when full would then travel on to the Mahalaxmi sidings. Small sanitary dust-bins could be provided for houses, the contents of which could be removed by travelling carts twice daily or oftener if necessary. For the present he proposes an experimental motor service at Colaba and he calculates the initial cost of the three motors for it at about Rs. 12,000 each. The cost per ton-mile of motor service would be about seven annas per day, which is about two annas more than the present bullock cart service. But it could be compensated for by the advantage, that the ugly sight of strings of these "kutchra" carts going along in one direction would be diverted and divided up along several streets. There would also be the possibility of reducing the present number of carts and bullocks and drivers, owing to the shorter distance the carts will have to travel to the motor depots near by, as against the rather heavy upkeep and working expenses of the motors. A properly constructed electric vehicle or cart could carry about six tons of dry refuse, that is to say, the contents of about 17 dust-bin carts. The wet refuse from drains could be removed by a few drain carts as hitherto. He than enters into a general discussion of details of how the motor service can be further extended and worked in conjunction with the present Electric Tram Service, by which, along the latter's rail tracks, the electric cars alluded to could be hauled on to the Mahalaxmi sidings, and thence the refuse could be conveyed, after being emptied into railway wagons, to Deonar.

The Health Officer is not very much inclined to the adoption of "incinerators" to burn the refuse in. But he gives this suggestion of the Executive Engineer who very much favours their use, and has proposed that an incinerator of the latest pattern be erected, in the first instance, at Colaba, to deal with the refuse of that locality. The Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of refuse removal have therefore, recommended to the Corporation its early erection, as also the purchase of three motor refuse cars. The total cost of the former will be about one and half lakhs for rupees, and of the latter about Rs. 36,000 at Rs. 12,000 for each motor. The Executive Engineer has also submitted his views on this subject; somewhat at length, in his letter to the Commissioner, dated 6th April, 1908, in which he criticises some of the suggestions submitted by the Health Officer rather adversely. For instance, he considers from the experience of some English towns, that the collection of refuse by motors is more costly than by horses. The Health Officer, however, controverts this statement on the strength of its working, in about 16 different places in the United Kingdom, where the motors have been found to be more economical. Yet he admits that the working cost would be about two annas more per ton-mile, or an increase of about 40 per cent. on our bullock cart service. In our humble opinion, in view of the more rapid removal and considerable abatement of the nuisance, the increased cost alone should not be a deterrent to the adoption of the motor service. The Executive Engineer divides the existing system of mechanical transport of refuse into two groups, one involving the use of a tractor-engine carrying no load, but simply hauling one or more loaded vehicles or trailers, which both he and the Health Officer do not think suited to the peculiar street conditions of our city, and the other consisting of self-contained vehicles in which the propelling mechanism is incorporated with the load-carrying vehicle.

RENARD ROAD TRAINS.

With regard to the first group, which is considered unsuited to our city, we respectfully venture to say that an exception might be made in favour of the motor road transport by means of the recently introduced "Renard Road Trains." This system was first tried in the year 1900, and has since rapidly grown into favour wherever it has been tried for passenger traffic, or for haulage of goods, etc. It is worked by a light petrol locomotor or engine, of 80 horse-power, weighs about 3½ tons, and is capable of conducting about 36 tons of total weight. The engine, while acting both as a steerer and tractor to a certain extent, also transmits power to the middle pair of wheels of each of the three or four cars trailing behind it. The front and back wheels of the passenger cars and trucks are also provided with independent steering gear. Each of these goods cars weighs about 3½ tons, can carry a five-ton load, and are able to propel themselves, and are not merely hauled by the aid of the engine as in other systems of trailers. They are also capable of steering themselves in an exact line of the road track with the petrol locomotor without deviating in the slightest degree from its lead, or getting out of line with it by even a quarter of an inch while negotiating any sudden turn, or even the sharpest curves on the road. Another advantage is that the weight of the engine and trucks as well as of the load inside them, is evenly divided on all the wheels, so that heavy weights could be carried easily, without any damage whatever to the roads or bridges over which they travel. An experimental trial of the working of one of these Renard Road trains was taken in the streets of Bombay one afternoon early in December last, by the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of the refuse removal of the city, and every one of the members present during the drive through the town, was highly pleased and very well satisfied with the smooth working of the train. The train consisted of a locomotor, a passenger car, in which the members of the Committee were seated, and two other empty goods vehicles following the latter. The drive lasted for over an hour and a quarter, and included some of the most crowded and narrowest streets in the city, as well as one or two difficult uphill and downhill roads such as the newly opened Hughes Road and Pedder Road and there were some very sharp curves and turns included in the runs. And yet, from start to finish there was not the slightest hitch or accident anywhere either to the vehicles of the train or to the large passenger and vehicular traffic in the crowded streets. The train went at a moderate but steady speed although it could be easily regulated at eight different speeds, from 6 to 20 miles an hour if necessary without any breakdown, and in a perfectly straight or curved line, notwithstanding its great length of about 24 yards, following like a snake the lead of the front locomotor, and without in the least inconveniencing or hindering the vehicular traffic or pedestrians on the roads or frightening even a single horse. It never halted, except one for a short stoppage at Mahaluxmi when the members were given an opportunity to examine for themselves and get an explanation of the working gear and the mechanism of the train, and when an exhibition was given of the very narrow curves and circles in which the train can move with the greatest ease, and without being in all upset, or falling out of the line of the leading locomotor. The only thing, perhaps, with which the Committee could find fault was the great noise which the train made while in locomotion, and it interfered considerably with ordinary conversation. But the noise is said to be more noticeable within the car than outside it on the road, and it could be greatly obviated by proper rubber tyres to the wheels, which would, of course, add somewhat to the cost. But with all its other advantages, the Renard train is, we believe, admirably adapted for the rapid transport of refuse. And the Committee found this very first trial so very satisfactory, that they have resolved to consider their recommendation to sanction an order for the three motors for refuse removal, as asked by the Health Officer, with a view to the adoption if possible of the Renard Road Transport Train instead. The cost of such a road-train, consisting of a motor engine and three trucks, would be about Rs. 48,000, each truck probably carrying about four to five tons of refuse. The initial cost would thus seem to be somewhat more. But the actual working expenses and repairs would be, it is said, considerably less, owing to the very frugal petrol consumption, and only one driver being needed for a train of from three to six trucks, and the cars necessitating fewer repairs. If further trials by our Municipal Engineers, and the Health Officer fulfil these expectations, the Renard train would be found to be perhaps the one system most suited to our immediate wants.

In many cities in England and on the continent of Europe, as well as America, the system of collecting and removing refuse by motors has been working with great success. And although the initial capital expenditure for its general adoption all over the city may seem prohibitive, yet in the long run it may prove, if a little more expensive to start with, a great deal more cleanly, sanitary and expeditious than the present obsolete bullock cart system, which is really more adapted to the limited needs of a village conservancy than to a metropolitan city like Bombay.

A LOSS OF TIME.

With regard to the second group of self-contained vehicles, according to the Executive Engineer, the initial, cost the working expenses, and the wear and tear of the machinery and repairs, would certainly be heavy and its obstruction to traffic in narrow streets would also prevent its being used for a house to house collection of refuse as much time would be lost in securing the necessary load. Either a larger number of dust-bins would have to be placed, therefore, at the sides of the streets, to be removed bodily on to the motor vehicle, and transported to the Mahalaxmi sidings, and there emptied into railway wagons. Or the contents of the dust-bin carts could be emptied into the motor vehicles at conveniently located Refuse Depots to which they could in the first instance be carried by a bullock service, and the vehicles when full carried on to Mahalaxmi sidings.

We are afraid, however, that even the adoption of the motors will not very much obviate the present dust bin cart nuisance, unless some kind of method of a house to house removal, or a street collection of refuse is devised in connection with this motor-service. By it the refuse may be frequently removed say four or five times a day from the house dust bins or dust bins at street corners without being allowed to lie for a considerable length of time in the dust bin carts, as at present. The Renard Road train in a modified form, would perhaps meet the situation admirably, we think, in this second group. With further experience and knowledge gained with regard to its working in the narrower streets of Bombay and with only one or two refuse trucks attached, the Renard train might, in time, be also made to work as a refuse remover from house to house, and this operation could be greatly facilated by having some sort of an easily worked hoisting arrangement attached to it, by which the small or large dust bin carts placed near houses or at the end of streets, might be hauled up bodily, and carried to Mahalaxmi direct, to be emptied there, at the sidings, into the railway wagons for Deonar.

With regard to the "Incinerators or Destructors," an installation, known as Garlick's Incinerator, was fixed in one of the districts in Bombay some years ago, at considerable expense. But it was found to be useless for the purpose for which it was intended and was finally abandoned, and lies in a dilapidated condition to

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 24, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 25, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 7/8		1/16
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 7/8	1-4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 1/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/16	1-8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1-8	
do. in New York ...	50 7/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·21 1/2	3	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·51 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since 14th Jan.	
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 5/8	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 5/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £159,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 11,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 3,20,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 4,60,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 19,80,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received Full per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received Full per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale..... ...Rs. 77,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 30,00,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... Steady with fair demand.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 1,000 „
Imports ... ... 40,259 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·01—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 1-8—11-16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·93	4·94	4·95	4·96	4·98
—06	—05	—05	—03	—05
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·98	4·91	4·90	4·88	
—05	—05	—04	—03	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 16,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 24,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ... 9,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 10,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·35 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·31+01 } Declined early owing to weakness in Southern Spot markets and increased offerings and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. May 9·29+03 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 7-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·26—15
Do. do. May 9·40—13
Closing Tone of Spot—Weak.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	4	23/32
F. G. Broach	d.	4	25/32
Good Broach	d.	4	29/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4	15/16
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4	1/4
Good Bhownagger	d.	4	1/2
Fine Oomras	d.	4	23/32
E. G. Oomras	d.	4	1/2
Good Oomras	d.	4	3/4
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4	1/16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4	3/32
Fine Bengals	d.	3	30/32
F. G. Bengals	d.	3	31/32
Good Bengals	d.	3	32/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4	1/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4	1/16
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4	3/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 39—June-July—London—Done—Canal.

Red Karachi C. I. F.—38 5-8 May-June—London—Value—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 38 1-4—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. Nominal.—Firm.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 38 3-8—Mar.-April—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—39 1-4—Feb.-March—Done—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 39 March-April.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-16unchgd

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 3 1/2d. Value.

Arrivals :—

"Ben nevis", "Bardistan."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rs	1,800	Muscat.....	M Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs.....	2,500	Abass	
1 Bundle Rs.....	400	Dwarka ...	
3 Bundles Sovs...	3,600	Koweit....	Sundry Importers
Rupees	2,600		
2 Bundles Rs	3,300	Bahrein ...	
2 Bundles Rs.....	4,000	Mahomerah	H Sultanally

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent, from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent, „ 28th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 8 lacs up.

Exchange :—

Only about Rs. 19 lacs of Council bills were taken yesterday out of the Rs. 60 lacs offered, but as the amount to be tendered for next week has been reduced to Rs. 30 lacs, the exchange market remains fairly steady at former quotations. All banks are willing to sell telegraphic at 1s. 3 7-8d. and 1s. 3 29-32d. on demand but buyers are scarce. Credits are also scarce but no Bank is willing to buy at under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months'sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 93 7-8 for cash and the settlement. There is very little doing in the Bazaar and at the close there are probably sellers at the opening quotations. Calcutta market is unchanged at 93 3-4 for ready.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93 12
1st Settlement	„	93 13
2nd Settlement	„	93 14

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Wednesday advanced 1-8 to 23 7-16 for ready and two months' delivery and New York was steady at 50 7-8. Locally the Market improved slightly and opened at 59 7-8 ex-duty at which it closes unchanged. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet but steady except for Bengals, which were quoted easier. Though there has not been much business in contracts, sellers are stiff and at the close quotations are again steadier as under.

For ready cotton there was a very moderate demand at Colaba, and the turn over is reported as 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	229/30	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	225	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	214	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205/3	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	201	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	201	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	191	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	188	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	191	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	195	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	185	„
Good Westerns	214/15	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	229/30	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
4·94	4·95	4·93	4·97
+01	+01	+01	+01
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·99	4·99	4·94	4·91	4·89
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing, and we quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 7 6 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... „ 7 11 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market continues weak with little business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Kutni	Rs.	6 6 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	„	7 6 0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April	„	7 7 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

There is little enquiry and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	45 0	0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	„	50 8	0
„ Hingughat ...	„	53 0	0
Black Kutni	„	38 8	0

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 0 0
March-April ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 9 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.
Tone—Nothing doing.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 39 0 0
Tone—Easier.

WHEAT—

White Delhi Apl-May ... ... Rs 5 11 6 R. T.
„ Pessi 85 per cent Apl-May ... „ 5 15 0 „
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,450
India	72 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

David	433 3-4
Kohinoor	795
Manockji Petit	3,115
Standard	1,280

Presses :—

New Mofussil 675

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Batmah New issue...	457 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	337 1/2 to 340
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,123 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s deferred Shares ...	64

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,794 bales.
Wheat	2,936 cwts.
Linseed	7,752 „
Rapeseed	647 „
Gingellyseed	2,819 „
Poppyseed...	196 „
Groundnuts	3,410 „
Castorseed	3,789 „
Rice	41,789 „
Myrabollams	7,620 „
Cottonseed	21,095 „
Mowraseed...	Nil
Gram	879 „
Jowar	1,740 „
Maize	nil.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph which appeared in your paper some time ago, to the effect that this Company has paid a dividend of 32 per cent. we beg to inform you that this is a misstatement. The dividend declared in August last for the year ending 30th April 1908 was Rs. 32 per share on a paid up share of the value of Rs. 1,000.

We shall thank you to publish this in your next.—Yours, &c.,

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

HYDERABAD COTTON.

FINAL forecast of the cotton crop of 1908-09 in Hyderabad (by the Revenue Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Government).

Since the December forecast was prepared, returns of sowings have been received from Nanded, Oosmanabad and other districts from which returns had not previously been received. The returns for the Raichur district are still incomplete.

The corrected figures of the area sown are as follows :—

Year.	Kharif acres.	Rabi acres.	Government acres.	Non-Government acres.	Total acres.
1908-09.....	2,326,827	575,115	2,237,533	614,412	2,901,942
1907-08.....	2,513,784	586,300	2,647,214	452,870	3,100,084
Difference ...	—186,957	—11,185	—359,681	+161,542	—198,142

It will be seen that the total area is 2,901,942 acres, being a decrease of 198,142 acres in the area of the preceding year.

The late rains failed in the Raichur district and the cotton crop will be very poor in several parts of that district.

A few showers in other cotton growing districts would also have much improved the outturn, and under the circumstances it is not possible to estimate for a larger crop than last year's, or say 295,000 bales.

MADRAS GROUNDNUTS.

Special Outturn Report.—[On an average of the five years ending 1906—1907, the area under groundnut in the Madras Presidency has represented 82·0 per cent. of the total area under groundnut in British India.]

The total area under groundnut in ryotwari villages up to the end of December 1908 is 681,600 acres or about 14 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1907. It also exceeds the averages of five and ten years by about 47 and 85 per cent. respectively. The increase, as compared with 1907, is most marked in the district of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Salem and Trichinopoly and is attributed partly to seasonable rain and partly to the increased demand for groundnut. It is reported that the crop was sown this year in August or September, the normal months for the commencement of the crop. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair or good and it is expected to give 71 per cent. of a normal yield. The harvesting of the crop does not appear to have begun in some taluks, but in the taluks where harvests were made in November or December, the outturn is reported to have been normal. The probable outturn of nuts in shell may be put at 242,000 tons.

The total area of groundnut sown in villages other than ryotwari is about 11,500 acres or 5,000 acres more than that sown in the corresponding period of 1907. The probable outturn of this area may be put at 4,500 tons.

MADRAS COTTON.

Second or final outturn report.—[On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under cotton in the Madras Presidency has represented 8·4 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.]

The annexed table gives details in the prescribed form of the area and outturn of this season's cotton crop in ryotwari villages. The total area sown up to the end of January 1909 is 1,419,700 acres or about 13 per cent less than the area sown up to the end of January 1908. It is also less than the average of five years by about 7 per cent., but one per cent more than the average of ten years. The decrease is marked in the districts of Coimbatore, Guntur, Tinnevelly, Anantapur and Bellary and is reported to be due to want of timely and sufficient rainfall. The harvesting of the crop has not yet begun in some districts, but in those where harvest was made in December 1908 and January 1909, the outturn is reported to have been normal. The yield is at present estimated at 143,507 bales of 400 lbs each or about 15 per cent less than the estimated yield of the corresponding period of 1908. The crop is generally in fair to good condition.

Whole inam villages and zamindaris report a total area of 165,000 acres or about 19 per cent less than the area relating to the corresponding period of 1908, but the reports are still incomplete. The yield of this area is estimated to be 18,500 bales of 400lbs each.

Native States report a total area of 21,714 acres estimated to yield 2,727 bales of 400lbs each.

MADRAS SUGARCANE.

Outturn Report.—[On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907 the area under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency has represented 2·7 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The total area planted with sugarcane in ryotwari villages up to the end of December 1908 is 41,800 acres or about 12 per cent. less than the area planted in the corresponding period of 1907. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by about 16 and 14 per cent. respectively. The decrease, as compared with 1907, is most marked in Bellary, South Arcot and Godavari and is attributed to want of timely rain.

The standing crop is reported to be generally fair. The harvesting of the crop does not appear to have begun as yet in most taluks, but in a few where harvests were made in December, the outturn is reported to have been normal. The probable outturn of manufactured jaggery will be about 78,000 tons.

The total area under sugarcane reported from villages other than ryotwari is 1,900 acres or about 10 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1907. The probable outturn of manufactured jaggery will be about 3,000 tons.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

First Outturn Report.—[On an average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 16·5 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.]

The total area under gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of December 1908 is 441,100 acres or about 10 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1907. It is however less than the average of five and ten years by 2 and 7 per cent., respectively. The increase is most marked in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem and Madura, and is attributed partly to the increased demand for the article on account of the high price of gingelly oil and to the rainfall in October.

The probable yield of the total area shown above is given in the following statement :—

ACREAGE.

	ACS.
(1) Area for 1908-09	441,100
(2) Area for 1907-08	401,300
(3) Average for five years	449,900
(4) Average for ten years	473,000

(5) Item (1) is more than item (2) by 10 per cent.
(6) Item (1) is less than item (3) by 2 per cent.
(7) Item (1) is less than item (4) by 7 per cent.

OUTTURN

	TONS.
(8) Estimated yield of 1908-09 ...	36,690
(9) Yield of 1907-08	32,181
(10) Average yield of five years ...	37,060
(11) Average yield of ten years ...	39,461

(12) Item (8) is more than item (9) by 14 per cent
(13) Item (8) is less than item (10) by 1 per cent
(14) Item (8) is less than item (11) by 7 per cent.

The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair. The harvesting of the crop does not appear to have begun as yet in most taluks, but in a few where harvests were made in September or October they are reported to have been normal.

The total area under gingelly reported from villages other than ryotwari is 41,500 acres, or about 32 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period of 1907. The yield of the area is estimated to be about 3,900 tons.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BY THE WAY.

THE LATE LORD ROBERTSON.

The late Lord Robertson was a Conservative of the Salisbury school, and waxed very sarcastic on one occasion about "the latest addition to the capacious reservoir at Birmingham of unfulfilled promises." Lord Robertson was said to be the most rapid speaker in the House of Commons, where he represented Buteshire for six years. In the House of Lords he made a notable speech on the question of Free Trade. The late Lady Robertson, who died some two years ago, was a daughter of Mr W. N. Fraser, of Tornaveen, N. B., and bore the unusual Christian name of "Philadelphia." Lord Robertson's Scotch seat was Muchalls Castle, Kincardineshire.

MENDELSSOHN AND CAMBERWELL.

It is interesting to recall now the one hundredth centenary of the birth of Mendelssohn, that when in London the famous musician resided in Denmark Hill. The house was demolished three years ago, in connexion with the public acquirement of Ruskin Park ; but a kinsman of the family with whom Mendelssohn was connected, is still resident in the district. It was on a Sunday afternoon that the "Spring Song," one of the songs without words, was improvised by the distinguished pianist while on a visit to South London, and for a time, it is locally asserted, was named "Camberwell Green."

THE "SCHONHAUSER FLY."

Of all Mendelssohn's works nothing, perhaps displays the gifted composer's genius so much as his immortal "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture. "The greatest marvel of early maturity in music the world has ever seen," as the late Sir George Grove described it, was written before the composer was eighteen, and most of the score was composed in the lovely garden of his father's house in the suburbs of Berlin. Schubring has told us where one of the delightful fairy themes came from. He spent a summer afternoon with Mendelssohn in the Schonhauser Garden, and, while lying on the grass, a great fly buzzed past them. "Hush!" said Mendelssohn, listening till the last sound of the buzzing died away. Later, when the overture was finished, he played over to Schubring the cello motif in the middle section, and said, "There, that's the Schonhauser fly!"

LORD BURTON'S LONDON HOUSE.

The late Lord Burton was an accomplished art critic, and among the many treasures at Chesterfield House none are more valuable than the many gems by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. The appearance of the library is said to be unchanged since Chesterfield's time, and among the portraits are those of Lord Chesterfield and Dr. Johnson. Lord Burton's costume at the Duchess of Devonshire's Jubilee ball, it may be mentioned, was taken from the old print of Cardinal Dubois in this room, which also contains the identical shuttle used by the beautiful Miss Pitt.

CARLYLE'S BIRTH-PLACE—A NEGLECTED PROPHET.

Is it true that Carlyle's "own folk" are getting sadly indifferent to his memory? It looks like it. Mr. Robert Cochrane, in the "Book Monthly," says every visitor to Ecclefechan has given evidence of the fact. There is no memorial to him there or elsewhere in Annandale, and indeed the suggested Edinburgh memorial, for which the first circular was issued on January 18,1897, has not yet taken shape. The "Resartus Reading Room," in Ecclefechan, died a natural death fully a year ago, and the books are dispersed. Strangers still visit Ecclefechan in considerable numbers and the path to the grave in the churchyard is well trodden, but the upright red Dumfriesshire gravestone is weathering badly and when Mr. Cochrane saw it was covered with lichen.

WOMEN WHO WON'T WED.

Few women graduates marry. This is at least the case at Manchester University, the "London Teacher" points out, where only sixty-four (11·4 per cent.) of the 560 women degree-winners have abandoned the state of single blessedness. Further, whether because familiarity breeds contempt or not only twelve of this number have joined their lot with male graduates of Manchester.

TWO SHAKESPEARE PORTRAITS.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann, F.S.A., discusses in the "Connoisseur" the "Grafton" and 'Sanders" portraits of Shakespeare. The former had been in a family for five or six generations at an old farmhouse belonging to the Duke of Grafton, in the village of Grafton. It now finds a place in the Bridgwater Arms, in the village of Winstone, a short distance from Barnard Castle. It was on one occasion sent to the Shakespeare Memorial in Stratford-on-Avon for exhibition, and the attention of the National Portrait Gallery officials was several times called to it. Mr. Spielmann describes the portait at some length, and gives his reasons why he thinks, the picture must be entered in "that considerable category of genuine portraits which are authentic likenesses of somebody else."

THE SANDERS PORTRAIT.

The other alleged portrait of Shakespeare has been in the possession of the family of Mr. T. Hale Sanders, the water-colour painter for nearly a hundred years past. It was Mr. Sidney Lee who first called Mr. Spielmann's attention and the owner left it with him for examination in February of last year. Although Mr. Spielmann never for a moment believed the picture to have been intended as Shakespeare's portrait, he was at once attracted by it—by the painting of the head, by the problem of its execution, and above all by its superficial resemblance to the "Grafton" portrait. Both pictures belong to the same period, he says, and both present the same type of Englishman—fair, refined, and mildly determined, and about as different from the swarthy Italianate breed represented in the Chandos picture as could well be imagined.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE TERRITORIAL NURSING SCHEME.

From a woman's point of view, the scheme for establishing a nursing service in connection with the Territorial Army is one of the most interesting topics of the day. The successful meeting which was held at the Mansion House recently has, however, made it possible for those who have not been responsible for the preliminary framing of the scheme to focus correctly the position of the new venture, and understand for the first time the importance of what represents one of the most eventful deve'opments of women's work to-day. To numbers of women, as a matter of fact, the possibility of sharing in any practical way in the scheme of Home defence has been only a dream for many years and one which few beleived would ever be more than a visionary scheme, until the day came when the Home Army would be called upon to play its part in some great war. To organise an efficient nursing service is, after all, to be forearmed in the truest sense of the word, and the hearty response which the scheme has met with from all parts of England and the attention which is being devoted to it by every section of the nursing world testifies that women are appreciating to the full the call of patriotism. Only the broadest lines respecting the working of the new scheme have as yet been defined. Not more than the main principles have been laid down, and it has been left to the excellent and representative committees which are being formed to plan the organisation in detail. Some of the rules, however which have been already decided upon represent wise decisions and the minimum of three years' training on the part of each candidate is meeting with whole-hearted approval on all sides. To prevent a flood of applications from well-meaning but inefficient volunteers some such rule is very necessary. Should a great war break out, there will, under the new scheme, be an efficient, properly equipped army of trained nurses ready for the field, belonging to organised centres, capable of being mobilised at a moment's notice, and primed to the rims of their starched caps and cuffs with the latest ideas of surgical and medical nursing

THE DEATH OF OBSOLETE IDEAS.

There will happily, be no room for superannuated ideas under the new scheme as it is at present planned. The committee of each centre will consist of hospital matrons—as well as other ladies—on whom will rest the task of choosing candidates from the list of those on their staffs who volunteer, and who will be authorised to revise and weed out from time to time. An appointment on the Territorial Nursing Reserve will not, in fact, be permanent, the aim of the authorities being to keep up the personnel by ensuring that each soldier-nurse is efficient and capable of responding at once to the "call to arms" whenever it may occur. The matrons of several London hospitals have, however, raised a few objections to the details of the scheme as it now stands one of which is that a large hospital in war time might find all its nursing staff were Territorial nurses and their withdrawal would paralyse the administration of the civil institutions. This and other difficulties will probably be overcome in time by the readjustment of the proposed regulations. At present such a detail as that of a distinctive uniform has not been settled. It is more than rumoured however that a badge or a badge and brassard of some description will be worn by the Territorial nurse when on civil or military duty. Now that committees have been formed, questions such as these will be rapidly thrashed out. As at present decided upon, the country will be divided up into twenty-three centres, each of which will be in charge of a ladies' committee. Exactly as in the case of the Territorial Army, no pay will be given except when their service are required. Those who hold the honorary post of "matron" will, in addition, probably receive special training at a military hospital and much in the same way that the officers of the Territorial Force go into camp or to Shorncliffe for special training, they will have to devote a week every second year to military work. In London alone it is proposed to arrange for four hospitals so that in the event of a war, the sick and wounded from the London Division of the Home Forces will be sent back to be nursed in their own hospitals, each of which will be staffed by 120 nurses.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 25.

The secondary depression in the Punjab yesterday disappeared after giving light showers in the extreme North. The skies are for the present clear over almost the whole of north-west India but a fresh depression is advancing from Persia. The unsettled conditions will probably re-appear in a day or two. The primary depression moved south-eastwards and is now in the north of the bay. It has caused a few falls of rain in the north-east of India and the cold wave following has reached Bihar.

The temperature has become normal over the Central parts of the country and the United Provinces while the deficiency in the north-west of India has increased the largest being twenty-two degrees at Murree. Unsettled conditions in the Andaman sea have not developed.

The humidity is normal or in excess over northern India. The principal rainfall amounts at Cherrapoonjee to one inch and at Gaya and Murree to a half.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25th FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 25th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·23" of rain. Light cloud has apppeared at Sirsa and Ambala but elsewhere skies remain clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now generally equal to the average. Temperature has fallen but is still normal in the east Punjab, while over the rest of the division it is low, Rawalpindi reporting a maximum temperature of 46deg. only, which is 22deg. lower than the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect in the western districts but continues in excess elsewhere. Temperature has fallen, and while the maximum is now normal the minimum is still in slight excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies continue clear in lower Sind but have become lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen and is low, the deficiency at Jacobabad amounting to 16deg. during the day and 10deg. at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are lightly clouded in the northern districts of west Central India, but are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity has decreased and is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue lightly clouded at a few stations in the south but have cleared elsewhere. The air contains generally the average amount of moisture. Temperature has fallen and is now normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally normal. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect at some stations but the minimum is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average in the south Bombay Deccan but has decreased and is now in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall was confined to the extreme north of Upper India. Skies have cleared there but light to moderate cloud has appeared in upper Sind and Rajputana, due probably to local conditions. The cold wave has advanced eastwards and temperature is now low in the regions to the west of the line joining Surat and Delhi.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Oorgum, 21st Feb.—The crispness is going out of the mornings and evenings, and the days are warming up, the temperature having risen considerably during the last few days. There has, however been a good deal of cloudiness but for which it would be better than it is. In fact, it has been so cloudy in the afternoons as to look like rain, but as it is too late for Pongul rain, and too early for the mango showers, relief of this kind is still a long way off.

Meanwhile prices continue to rise, and in spite of much thought and arrangement on the part of the Government, distress is beginning to be widely felt. Special allowances to subordinate officials are to be further extended, and till the next crops are harvested, and the outturn of these depends on timely and abundant rain, the situation can be nothing but gloomy and distressing.

The Special Police who were sent out from Bangalore to be in readiness in case of looting by the unemployed Nundydroog coolies, have been having friction with the local Police, and some of them have been sent back with recommendations for punishment. These men seem to be under the impression that they are not under the control of the local officers, and can do as they please, an impression which ought to be removed from their minds by the proper authorities without delay, as it might lead to serious trouble in an emergency. It is to help under these circumstances that they are sent from Headquarters, and for the time being they ought surely to be under the orders of the local Police officers if they are to be of any use at all.

At last, the end of the fire in this Mine has been reached and now all hands are busy in cleaning up, and starting work again underground after the weary waiting for this stage to be reached. Much energy and hard work is now being exhibited, and in a very short time everything will be in good, working order again, though of course, it will take a longer period for the mine to recover, not only its actual losses, but the depression in shares etc., which follows such a catastrophe as it has just suffered from. But the management of affairs is in good hands and labour is plentiful, so things will soon right themselves. The unemployed coolies have work again which removes the chance of troubles and the whole situation is vastly improved since this time last week.

There were large crowds of both Europeans and Indians on Wednesday last at all the stations from Champion Reef to Nine Reefs to see Mr. Henry Taylor start on his way to Australia, and he got a hearty send-off all along the line, though all were very sorry to see the last of him. He was accompanied by Mr Bullen, whose friends also mustered to bid him good-bye. There was an impromptu farewell dance for Mr. Taylor at the Club on Monday evening which was greatly enjoyed,

There was a carriage accident last week in which two ladies were injured rather severely, but both are progressing favourably.

Air blasts have not been so frequent lately, but a bad one on Monday at Mysore resulted in the death of two Indians and injuries to three or four others.

The Kolar Mounted Rifles have moved camp this week and pitched a fresh one a good deal further away from the Field. Shooting parties still continue as on the large tanks birds are still plentiful.

MALABAR.

Calicut, 19th Feb.—The authorities have discovered two cases of plague, both of which have proved fatal, in the Moplah quarter near the old Sea Custom Office. There have been no fresh cases the last two days. Mr. Parsons, the Collector, Captain Athal, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and the Municipal Executive are all on the alert, and as a first precaution, the huts in the affected quarter have been ordered to be evacuated. Arrangements are being made for an inoculation campaign.

A large cheetah, evidently from the jungles near Malapuram, descended a few days ago on the village of Tirur and caused a panic among village folk. Entering a Moplah hut, the beast pounced upon a woman, killing her and then eating away a portion of the face and body. The poor woman screamed for several minutes, but the terrified neighbours could not find sufficient courage to go to the rescue, and on the cheetah emerging, there was a general stampede. The brute went along, savagely attacking all it came across, and some thirteen persons were severely mauled, four of them succumbing to their injuries. Eventually, the cheetah concealed itself in a pit, where it was followed by Mr. A. Noronha, Permanent Way Inspector, South Indian Railway, who shot it. The first shot did not tell, and the cheetah sprang on Mr. Noronha, who managed to evade it. A coolie and Moplah villager, who went to the rescue, were attacked, the villager being dragged down by the cheetah. Mr. Noronha, who lost his balance on the cheetah charging, then rushed up and shot the beast dead through the heart. When the villagers found that the beast was dead, they rushed up and belaboured the carcase with stones and any weapons they could pick up. The carcase was brought into Calicut and shown to Mr. F. C Parsons, the Collector. Mr. Noronha gets the usual reward of Rs. 25, but his very plucky conduct is deserving of some further and special recognition.

In the B. G. M. College Hall this evening, a most enjoyable concert was held in aid of the Y. M. C. A. The programme opened with a song by the Y. M. C. A. choir, and this was followed by a piano duet, "Slavicher Tanz," exquisitely rendered by Mrs. Scheur and Miss Metzger. Mrs. Scheur and Mrs. Schnister next sang Mendelssohn's "Greeting" and Mr. Humphreys followed with "The Spirit of the Storm," Mrs. Bowman sang two songs, "The Nights" and A Song of Roses." There was a violin duet, "Andante Cantabile" by Mrs. Scheur and Mr. Schaetti, and a piano solo. "Capriccio in E," by Miss Metzger Mrs. Scheur also played two other violin solos. Miss Metzger presided throughout at the piano, and this is all that need be said to show that the accompaniment left nothing to be desired Indeed, each and every item on the programme was encored, and at the close of the entertainment, Mr. Brown, on behalf of the ladies and gentlemen present, expressed a desire that another entertainment should be got up.

Last night, in St. Joseph's European Boys School, a Variety Entertainment was given by several ladies and gentlemen, in aid of the Calicut Union Club, the programme consisting of vocal and instrumental pieces and winding up with a highly amusing little sketch. The vocal duet by Misses Lemerle and Gomes, the banjo and piano duet by Mrs. Rodrigues and Miss Frank, "The Girls of Japan" by the Misses Frank, J. Lemerle, K. Lemerle and Ivy Gomes, a song by Mr. Humphreys and an exhibitions of club-swinging by Mr. Dickson were among the items that were particularly appreciated by a full house.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 21st Feb.—I understand that General Pilcher leaves Bangalore for his new command at Umballa on the 25th instant and that General Barrett will arrive in Bangalore early in March. There are also to be many chances in Brigade Staff, but particulars are not yet available.

The week of Special Meetings on the South Parade terminate this evening. Mr. Eddy and his co-adjutors have throughout the week addressed crowded audiences.

Mr. Justice P. S. Krishna Rao's judgment dismissing the petition of Mr. M. J. Paul for the winding up of the Mysore Fruit Syndicate Ld., is a long one. Now that this litigation is over, there is every prospect of the Company going to work with renewed energy. The Company has engaged the services of an expert from Australia to replace Mr. Paul, and he is hopeful of good results.

Captain D. C. N. MacLean, D.S.O., Adjutant of the B. R. Volunteers, whose health is still unsatisfactory, is being invalided Home for six months Captain Bromfield, of the Leicestershire Regiment, was to have come to the Corps as Adjutant, but at the last moment it was found that he could not be spared from his Corps. The vacancy will be filled in a few days by an officer of the Sherwood Foresters probably by Captain Manby. As Captain Burke has been appointed a Brigade Major, he was unable to take up the appointment.

A very pleasant meeting of the members of the St. John's Wesleyan Guild was held in the Guild Hall, Cleveland Town, on Friday evening. A number of friends had been invited and the Rev. A. R. Slater presided and delivered an extremely interesting lecture on "The Life of Oliver Cromwell." An excellent item in the musical part of the programme was the singing of Barnby's quartette, "Sweet and Low," by Miss Lavelle, Miss Boreham, and Messrs. Liddle and Deeks.

I have received a copy of the Annual Report of the Southern Indian Rifle Associatson for the year 1908. It presents much the same appearance as it has done for years past and contains several well printed illustrations, viz., photographs of Sergeant P. Ottmann, S. I. R. V., winner of the N. R. A. Championship Aggregate; Sergeant Dr. Higgins, 2nd Dorset Regiment, winner of the Tactical Championship Aggregate; Captain R. A. D. Sewell, H. V. R., winner of the Grand Aggregate; the team of the first G. I. P. R. V. who won the Bangalore Cup; the team of the K. G. F. Volunteers who so handsomely won the Championship Trophy; Lance-Havildar Ellayya, 88th Carnatic Infantry, the winner of the Native Grand Aggregate; and the team of the 88th Carnatic Infantry which carried away the Cubbon Cup.

The Report contains the statement of accounts for the past year and the balance sheet, and presents no unusual features though it is exceedingly satisfactory to note that in consideration of agreements signed by the Major-General, Commanding the 9th Division, with respect to the military ranges, and by the Officer Commanding the B. R. Volunteers, with regard to their range, the Association has secured the inalienable use of the ranges for the Association's Rifle Meetings. This is a satisfactory announcement inasmuch as it is a safeguard of considerable import to the Volunteer members of the Association.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 17th Feb.—On Saturday, the 13th instant, a Concert in aid of the Convent Orphanage was held in the Coimbatore College Hall. This was got up by Mrs. Marden, and was one of many good entertainments that we owe to the kindness of the ladies of the Station. Admission was by tickets at ordinary rates and the attendance was large. The first part of the programme opened with a well played pianoforte duet by Mrs. Austin and Mr Vibert. This was followed by a vocal duet, "Le Roi l'a dit," by Mrs. Armitage and Mr. Champion. Mr. Walsh then sang "The Sweetest Flower that Blows," Mr. Champion "The Longshore man" Capt. Tucker "The Postillion", and Mrs. Armitage "Le Pescatori di Perle." There was then an interval of 15 minutes for refreshments, and the programme restarted with a vocal duet, "My Boat is Waiting Here for Thee," by Captain Tucker and Mr. Champion. This was followed by a song by Mrs. Armitage "D'un visetto Lushinghier." The Rev. E. Brownrigg's song, "Father O'Flynn," was well sung and elicited much applause. Mrs. Armitage and Mr. Champion then sang the duet "D'un Cœur Qui t'Aime" and two more songs by Mr. Walsh and Captain Tucker brought this most successful Concert to an end. The accompaniments throughout were played by Mrs. Marden. I believe quite a good sum was collected for the Convent Orphanage.

On Monday, the 15th instant, a public meeting was held at the Victoria Town Hall to meet the Collector and the District Medical Officers in connection with the prevention of plague in this town. There was a large gathering, including many of the European, Eurasian and Indian residents of the town.

Mr. L. Vibert, I. C. S., the Collector, made a sympathetic speech, in the course of which he said that they were all aware of the great danger that the town was in now owing to the occurrence of cases of indigenous plague, and preventive measures had to be taken against the deadly enemy which was in their midst. As they knew, Government fully recognised that success was to be obtained only by enlisting the co-operation of the people in the task of working out their own protection, and the local authorities would take the public of Coimbatore into their confidence, so that all might understand the reason for the measures which were being adopted. They had sufficient experience of the disease; they knew now it was a rat-borne disease which was communicated to human beings by rat fleas, and during the last year the Municipality had entered upon a campaign against the rats which had not, however, been completely extirpated. It was a sad fact that, owing to the action of a few people, the very existence of plague in their midst, probably from November last, had been concealed from the knowledge of the authorities, with the result that during the last week or ten days there has been no less than fourteen fatal cases of indigenous plague in the town. The people must recognise that unless they co-operated with the authorities in the prevention of the disease, there was a great danger to the town, and unless the people in the affected area gave information to the authorities of all suspected cases, and voluntarily sought evacuation, the whole town might one day have to be left desolate. The first fatal attacks were in Methar Street, but now the contagion had spread to Fishermen Street and elsewhere also. It was, therefore, necessary that the attacked streets should be evacuated at once. The Municipal authorities and the Government were prepared to help the people by providing them with sites for health camps and also, if necessary, with materials for constructing sheds, and the people concerned must realise the danger to themselves and to the town by their continuing to live in the affected localities, and must evacuate at once. He was sorry that there were cases of plague in the surrounding villages of Kurichi and Ganapethy, but special officers had been sent to these villages to take preventive measures. He would also go out to inspect the other villages round Coimbatore. Mr. Vibert then referred to the benefits of inoculation. They were glad that Captain Tucker, I.M.S., was in their midst, as his experience and desire to help the people would enable them to tide over their present difficulty. (Cheers.)

Captain Tucker also spoke, and both speeches were translated into Tamil. There was then some discussion, and before the meeting dispersed, about 40 people of different communities were voluntarily inoculated by Captain Tucker.

COUNTERFEIT COINING

Counterfeit coining has been going on in the interior of the District; but the Police are making every effort to detect such offences and bring the offenders to book. The house of one Subramania Pillay, of Tirupur was searched on suspicion by Mr. S. Subramania Iyer Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mr F S Mullaly, the Superintendent, was also present at the time. In the loft inside the house which could not be reached from the outside was found a small bundle containing a mould for making rupees and some lead rupees, both finished and unfinished. The man was charged with being in fraudulent possession of these articles. The case was committed to the Sessions, and Mr R F Austin, the Additional Sessions Judge, tried it. The defence was that the suspicious articles had been introduced into the house by somebody at the instance of a Police Constable with whom the accused had been at enmity. Evidence was also let in to show that this Constable had been in possession of the particular mould and the lead rupees before the occurrence, and that he had asked another Constable to foist them on the accused. The Judge disbelieved the defence and convicted the accused and sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

There was another case in which the house of some ryots in the Dharapuram Taluq were searched on the complaint of a coppersmith that counterfeiting was going on in their houses, and that he had actually seen the three ryots and two goldsmiths sitting round a fire and making false rupees. The houses of the ryots were searched and various goldsmiths' tools (they were making jewels in one of the houses) false rupees in various stages of formation, and a mould, less crude and probably more effectual than in the other case, were discovered. The defence was that the mould and the rupees had been introduced into the houses by the complainant himself, who owed the accused a grudge; and moreover they had been found in places which were quite possible to be reached by anyone visiting the houses. The Additional Sessions Judge agreed with the Assessors that the case was suspicious and acquitted the accused.

There was a case in this District, some four years ago, in which certain men introduced false coins and moulds into the houses of their enemies, and gave information to the Police that false coining was going on in their houses. After enquiry the Police charged the informants themselves, who were subsequently sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. As it is, there is no doubt that false coining goes on in some places, but it is also made the means for bringing false charges against innocent men who are eventually acquitted, leaving the real offenders to escape unpunished.

GOOTY.

Gooty, 18th Feb.—Mr. Ramanuja Chary, from the Vizagapatam District, has been appointed Deputy Collector in place of the late Mr. Suriyanarayana Rao Naidu, who died here last month. Mr. Ramanuja joins in a few days.

It is reported here that two arrests have been made in the case of the murder of the Tahsildar of Adoni, and that one man has made a confession to the effect that the victim was struck with a ruler and afterwards strangled, the body being kept for a day and then thrown into a well.

Some time ago it was reported that the Police Department had decided to open a Training School here under a European Superintendent and that quarters for constables would be erected. A site was selected and arrangements for acquiring the land were proceeding. It is now reported, that the scheme has been abandoned, owing to the report of the Government Analyst that the water procurable on the site is of doubtful quality. This has come as a surprise to most, for while water is scarce in Gooty, what there is has usually been considered good ground for thinking that the water is harmful. The school is now to be opened at Anantapur, the headquarters of the District.

Following immediately after the riot at Pamidi, which I reported some ten days ago, another case of dacoity and murder occurred in a village called Ramadasapally, five miles from Pamidi. The circumstances under which the crime was committed give ground for thinking that it was connected with the Pamidi affair. A gang of about twenty men is said to have camped near the village in the evening and to have cooked their food within two furlongs of the village, yet nobody took means to find out who they were or why they were there. At midnight the gang burst into the house of the richest ryot in the village, which is a very small one and mostly, inhabited by Mahomedans, and stabbed him. In the fray, another inmate of the house was very severely wounded and one of the dacoits was killed. The aggressors however, took care to remove the body of their confrere so as to avoid affording means of identification. A suspicious circumstance in the case is that the villagers are said to have abstained from giving any assistance.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 20th Feb.—It will be remembered that the present Sanitary Commissioner recently suggested that certain cattle-sheds and dwellings in the milk village of Kodapamund should be acquired and the papers sent up to Government through him. The idea is to move these buildings to a more sanitary position where the water will not be contaminated. Government, in an Order, have sanctioned these acquisitions which will be carried out at once, and the cost possibly met from the special grant of Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs made annually for works and improvements of a sanitary nature. Further acquisitions in the Main Bazaar are also proceeding.

On Thursday, the local Headquarters Company of the N. V. R. visited Aruvankad, to compete in a shooting match at distances of 500 and 600 yards. A very high wind was experienced, and the shooting was poor, Ootacamund eventually winning by 16 points. Members of the Volunteer Ladies' Rifle Club also accompanied the party and competed with members of the same Club at the Factory. Though the ladies on both sides made very good scores at practice, the wind seemed to puzzle them on this occasion, and the scoring was poor, Ootacamund winning by 2 points. The visitors next played the Factory at tennis and again scored a victory. Billiards were also played, but here the home Company scored a decided victory in the six gles. The visitors then made a rush for the 4-30 train, after having enjoyed a pleasant outing, nothing being wanting on the part of the Factory Company to make their visit pleasant.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 21st Feb.—Information having been given to the District Magistrate that the cause of the death of the late Tahsildar of Adoni, Mr. M. Krishnayya Chetty, was due to murder, steps were at once taken to make a thorough investigation into the circumstances attending the death and the subsequent finding of the dead body in a well about a mile from Virupapuram, the village in which the Tahsildar had encamped. The District Magistrate ordered an enquiry to be made by Mr. C. N. Subramania Iyer, the present Tahsildar. All precautionary measures have been taken by Mr. A. E. Williams, Superintendent of Police, to see that Justice is vindicated and witnesses are not tampered with. The Reddy is reported to have made a statement implicating the Karnam, his daughter and his son-in-law, all Brahmins. A charge sheet is being prepared against five persons for murder and will be presented before the District Magistrate in a day or two. The preliminary enquiry will be made by Mr. Duff, Assistant Collector and Magistrate.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

A HUGE JOKE.

It is a huge joke from beginning to end. I refer, of course, to "The Admirable Bashville." On the same shadowy principle that a certain class of lady is "described as an actress" when she makes her appearance before the magistrate for kicking a policeman's helmet off Mr. George Bernard Shaw's play, or masque, was described as a masterpiece when it was brought up for judgment before His Majesty's well-filled benches early last week, its offence being—assuming, for the sake of argument, it had committed one—that it had tweaked the nose of Society and hit modern Civilisation in the wind. In each case we are willing to let the description pass, because the claims are so delightfully fantastic, and the real truth of the matter so obvious to everyone. Let the poor lady be "described as an actress" by all means; and by all means let "The Admirable Bashville" be "described as a masterpiece."

THE ELIZABETHAN MASQUE.

Mr. Shaw says, in his usual roguish way, that his masterpiece is "in the Elizabethan style." Yet he must have had some genuine reason for saying this, for it occurred to me also that "The Admirable Bashville" bore a fatal resemblance to the Elizabethan masque, or "acted allegori." Anyhow, Mr. Shaw's allusion on the Afternoon Theatre programme to "the Elizabethan style" is not to be sneered at, for it has suggested into existence a thing that might otherwise have evaded the grasp of our modern senses for ever—namely, a category in which to place the later works of "G. B. S." If it was his intention to convey something entirely different, I would still like him to have the benefit of my own theory. . . . The masque of the early days of Elizabeth was the masque of the late days of George Bernard Shaw—but it was far less admirable than "The Admirable Bashville," because it was played, not by first-rate actors and actresses, but by noble amateurs of the Court. Sometimes there was a Prince of the period in it, and that must have been awful. At least, I read concerning masques that "many of them were enacted in that banquetting room at Whitehall through which a Prince, who often took part in them, afterwards walked to the scaffold." I may mention in passing that the feeling against Society amateurs then was somewhat stronger than it appears to be to-day. The procedure of the Elizabethan masque was very much like the procedure of the Shavian masque. A lady attired in white and gold rode in upon an unicorn (hired), and everyone in front was expected to guess rightly the meaning of the appearance. Occasionally, to render the solution the more difficult, she would break out into yards of blank verse; but, more often than not, in purely accidental mercy to the spectators, she was silent; and at such times the right guesses were quite numerous. When the unicorn had clattered into a corner of the stage which did not happen to be occupied by members of the audience, and the musicians had excited the expectations of the spectators with lutes and double sackbuts, and funny things like that, two more ladies in white and gold rode in together, one on a red lion and the other on a gold lion; and the ladies were labelled, in satirical concession to "comic relief" element, "Prudence" and "Temperance." To make the joke complete, the white and gold lady patronising The Red Lion was labelled "Temperance."

THE WHAT-AR-"AFTERNOON" MASQUE.

After "Prudence" and "Temperance" came six or eight lady masquers, bringing in captive "Discord" and "False Report," with ropes of gold about their necks. A remnant length of blank verse supervened and soon and so forth, until my lords and ladies in front were bored to tears, though they vigorously applauded every thing, no matter how silly, for the masque was designed by Elizabeth: and Elizabeth, like all persons who put on frills to any great extent, had great influence upon her followers. . . . Well, the afternoon theatre masque at His Majesty's has much in common with Elizabeth's—though her's was designed to be enacted outside a building called "Extreme Oblivion," and Mr. Shaw's scenes are mostly interior. Mr. Ben Webster, as Cashel Byron does not bring on "Discord" and "False Report" with a rope of gold. He just brings himself on with a rope—a skipping rope; and it is only in our mind's eye that we see "Discord" and "False Report"—the first when he recites, and recites so finely, his blank verse denunciation of modern civilisation; and the second when we fall to wondering what Mr. Shaw thinks of the report of the critics.

A STAGGERING TASK.

During the writing of the foregoing paragraphs I have been trying to let into the back of my head (the front of it being, for the time, more or less occupied) something of the story of "The Admirable Bashville." No, I will not say the story of it, but the reason for it; for Mr. Bernard Shaw himself knows and cheerily confesses that it has no story, and is proud of its emptiness in this very conventional respect. The incidents in the order of their appearance are altogether beyond the highest efforts of remembrance. Let us content ourselves with the characters in the order of their appearance. First, in the sweet, fair person of Miss Marie Lohr, there is the young woman Lydia, whose business it is in Mr. Shaw's masque to suggest a pageant of melodrama from the early days of the Surrey Theatre to the present days of Drury Lane. She is not, however, in the least atom "in the Elizabethan style." She is in the Mary Cowslipian style—the Rectory gardenian style—the Scene-by-the Wharfian style—the "don't-touch-me-stand-backian" style—the "my-husband-at-lastian" style.

THE ACTING.

And the dear child goes through it all with marvellous determination and courage, but with a wistful uncertainty as to the masque's meaning which is quite delightful to see. It might, perhaps, be a little painful to see, did we not know that she was not in any real danger, and that she was participating in nothing more serious than a frolic of Shavian philosophy. Then there is the Cashel Byron of that admirable actor, Mr. Ben Webster—a character which is a burlesque of everything under the sun, including Mr. Bernard Shaw himself, the Griffiths Brothers, and the late Mr. William Terriss. I cannot say why he comes on, or why, having come on, he goes off again; but there, or thereabouts, he is, and he is vastly amusing as a sort of "extra turn" blown in for makeweight.

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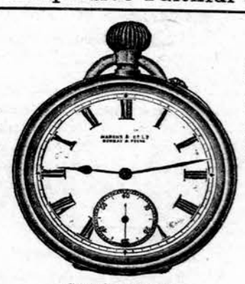

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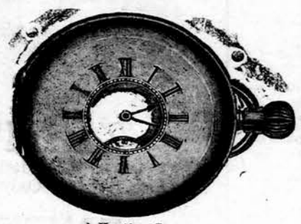

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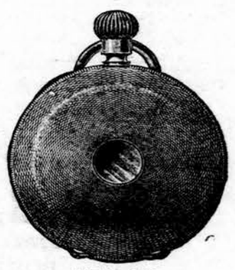

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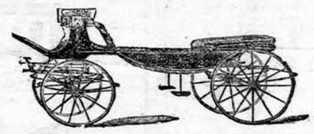

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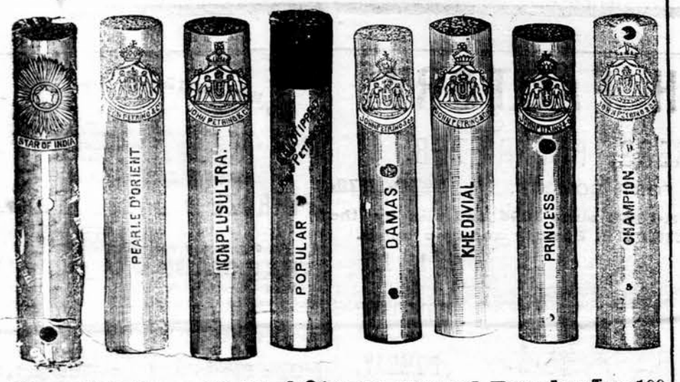

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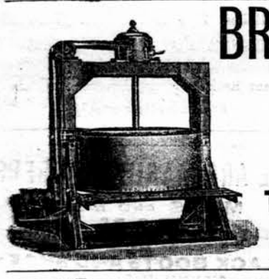

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